FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY PREPARING FOR LEGISLATURE

AU191926 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] The permanent commissions of the People's Assembly met recently in preparation for the ninth session of the ninth legislature of the People's Assembly. At this meeting, the commissions discussed and made remarks in connection with the family bill, laws, decrees and other documents that will be presented to the People's Assembly for discussion and approval. The commissions also made a half-yearly analysis of their work and defined tasks for the future.

DIMITROV ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED AT AWP SCHOOL

AU181933 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Summary] On the occasion of the 100th birthday of Georgi Dimitrov, the talented revolutionary leader of the international workers and communist movement, distinguished propagandist of Marxism-Leninism and loyal pupil of Lenin and Stalin, a jubilee meeting was held this morning at the V.I. Lenin higher party school. "The meeting was attended by students and the teaching staff, as well as by Foto Cami, candidate member of the AWP Central Committee Politburo, Bardhyl Zyfja, secretary of the AWP committee bureau of the Tirana No. 3 precinct, and others."

Professor Sotir Manushi spoke about Dimitrov's life and work. He stressed among other things that Dimitrov became a Leninist revolutionary, a distinguished man of political activity, a brilliant organizer of the communist movement and a living personification of the unity between revolutionary theory and practice. "The speaker then stressed that throughout his life Dimitrov defended the Marxist-Leninist theory in the struggle against opportunism and revisionism within and outside the ranks of the communist movement. He was a close friend of our party and people and made a valuable contribution in forging the friendship between the Albanian and Bulgarian peoples."

A film on Dimitrov's life and activity was shown for those present.

ZERI I POPULLIT Article

AU191528 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT Jun 82

["The Revolutionary Deed of Georgi Dimitrov Remains Immortal -- on Occasion of the Centenary of His Birth --" --ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana June 19 (ATA) -- The revolutionalry deed of Georgi Dimitrov remains immortal - under this title the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes an article today on the life and deed of Georgi Dimitrov, on occasion of the centenary of his birth. The article which is coupled with his photo says among others:

The Albanian people commemorates with honour the centenary of the birth of George Dimitrov, Marxist-Leninist and outstanding leader of the proletariat and the international communist movement, internationalist fighter who will remain unforgettable in the hearts of the communists and the peoples.

Georgi Dimitrov emerged from the fold of the Bulgarian Working class and was educated with the most brilliant features of Bolshevik militant.

The figure of Georgi Dimitrov, as a loyal pupil of Lenin and Stalin, as one of the main leaders of the third Communist International is notable at his great contrubution to the unflinching principled struggle to bolshevize and temper the communist parties, to steel their links with the masses, to organize the resistance and the war of the proletariat and the working masses against the capitalist oppression and exploitation, against fascism and the threat of the imperialist war.

During all his life as an outstanding revolutionary, Georgi Dimitrov, the newspaper continues further on, defended staunchly the Marxist-Leninist theory and applied it with resolution.

Side by side with J.V. Stalin, as his pupil and co-fighter, he waged a consistent class struggle against right opportunism, Bukharinism and against "leftist" opportunism, Trotskyism in the international communist movement. He fought so that the communist parties completely play the role of the political and ideological vanguard of the proletariat and the Communist International be really a powerful militant organization of the communist movement and the international proletariat. When J.V. Stalin and the international communist movement discovered and exposed the Titoite revisionism, Georgi Dimitrov adopted a resolute, principled stand, stygmatized the betrayal of the Yugoslav revisionist leadership, its counter-revolutionary role to split the world communist movement, to undermine the revolution and the liberation struggle of the peoples.

The consistent and principled stand of Georgi Dimitrov in defence of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, in struggle with all the opportunist and revisionist deviations, is a great example which inspires all the genuine Marxist-Leninists and revolutionaries everywhere in the world, in struggle with the various trends of modern Khrushchevite and Chinese, Titoite and Eurocommunist revisionism.

As a great proletarian fighter, George Dimitrov has made an outstanding contribution to the struggle against imperialism and fascism, in defence of the cause of the proletariat and the peoples, freedom and independence, the national and social rights. The legendary hero of Leipzing exposed and liquidated masterfully and bravely the Nazis in the court organized by the fascists against the communists where from an accussed he became an accuser. The heroic stand of Georgi Dimitrov in Leipzing, Comrade Enver Hoxha has said "was a glorious example of a Bolshevik tempered in the school of Stalin, of an old fighter with an ever young spirit, that challenges the death".

His stand against imperialism, fascism and the aggressive war, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes further on, is a great lesson for the proletarians and the peoples nowadays as well. It teaches them how to fight so as to halt the hand of the imperialist superpowers which, in collaboration and rivalry among them, have increased the aggressive activity against the sovereign peoples and countries, incite tensions and wars across the world, from Indochina, Afghanistan, Middle East down to the Malvinas Islands, intensify the armament race and get ready to hurl the mankind into the catastrophe of a new imperialist war.

From the analyses of the danger of fascism and war, Georgi Dimitrov drew out the conclusion that in the situation created, the capitalist world was facing the antifascist, democratic stage from the point of view of its content, of the carrying out of the revolution, which creates the possibility to pass onto the socialist revolution. The idea of the antifascist, democratic, national liberation revolution was further promoted and was concretely applied in our country as well. The national liberation struggle of the Albanian people against the fascist occupiers and the traitors to the country, under the leadership of the CPA (today the PLA) with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, became a profound people's revolution that led to the proclamation of the genuine national independence and socialism, to the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

It is the merit of Georgi Dimitrov in elaborating the policy, strategy and tactics of the communist movement. Of special importance is the idea on creating the broad people's, anti-fascist fronts, as forms of organizing and uniting the working class, peasantry, intelligentsia and all the patriotic and democratic forces in struggle against fascism and imperialism. The correctness of the policy of the anti-fascist people's front, approved at the 7th Congress of Comintern, was proved by all the practice and course of events on the eve of the Second World War and during it.

Under the leadership of Stalin and his disciple and close collaborator, Georgi Dimitrov, the Comintern was transformed into a powerful organization of world proletariat, which made a great contribution to all the development of international communist movement, to its historic achievements and victories. The present revisionists, who attack and slander against the activity of Comintern do nothing else but prove once again before the peoples of the whole world, that they have fully betrayed not only the communist ideals, but also the democratic and anti-fascist ones. Moreover, the Soviet, Chinese revisionists, etc, themselves, have been turned into social imperialists and social fascists, who pursue a policy of aggression and war, oppression and enslavement of the peoples.

Further on, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes:

Georgi Dimitrov was an ardent and loyal friend of our party and people. As an outstanding proletarian internationalist he powerfully supported our party and people in the struggle against imperialism and its stooges, to preserve freedom and independence, to consolidate and carry forward the socialist victories, regarding our party, which he appreciated and respected. Georgi Dimitrov has said that "it is a Marxist-Leninist party founded in the heat of struggle", which "has a brilliant revolutionary activity".

Our party and people, in unbreakable unity have carried and carry aloft the banner of triumphant Marxism-Leninism, Georgi Dimitrov resolutely fought with. They have marched and are resolutely marching on the brilliant road of socialism, being loyal to the revolutinary ideals of communism in irreconciliable struggle with the modern revisionists, including the Bulgarian ones, who have completely betrayed Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, the deed of Georgi Dimitrov.

The clamour of the revisionists on the role and the figure of Georgi Dimitrov, on occasion of the centenary of the birth of this outstanding Marxist-Leninist militant, the clauses of Ponomarev's dished in the Kremlin and spread in Sofia, their demagogy however sophisticated, cannot deceive the revolutionaries and the proletarit. The revisionists have rejected in theory and practice the great ideal and all the precious heritage, the experience of the struggle and Leninist teachings of Georgi Dimitrov.

But life and deed of Georgi Dimitrov, ZERI I POPULLIT underlines in conclusion, are immortal. "We the Albanian revolutionaries, just as all the revolutionaries of the world, learned and were educated..." By them Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, the name of Georgi Dimitrov will always remain unforgettable in the hearts of the rank and files far and wide the world. His deed will sound as a call for struggle for the triumph of the cause of the revolution, the proletariat and peoples.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY COMMISSION ON COMMUNAL SECTOR

AU212121 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] The Commission of the People's Assembly for Health, Communal Services and Post-Telecommunications has met to hear the necessary explanations from the minister of communal economy on the report on the achievements reached in the extension and improvement of communal services in the city and countryside, and the measures to implement the tasks set by the Eighth AWP Congress in this sector. This will be presented to the People's Assembly for discussion by the Council of Ministers, the commission defined its own taks in discussing the problem.

The commission also analysed its own work for the first 6 months of 1982 and defined taks for the future.

DIMITROV CENTENARY CELEBRATED IN SOFIA, PERNIK

Radio Relays Sofia Activities

AU181748 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1600 GMT on 18 June carries a live relay from the People's Palace of Culture in Sofia of a festive jubilee session dedicated to Georgi Dimitrov's birth centenary.

At 1559 GMT the announcer reports the beginning of the live relay from the Sofia Palace of culture, mentioning the presence of foreign delegations to the just concluded Dimitrov conference. The announcer then reports the entrance of Todor Zhivkov and "other party and state leaders" who take their places in the honorary presidium. At this point, the Bulgarian national anthem is played. Immediately afterward Aleksandur Lilov opens the meeting. After a brief eulogy for Georgi Dimitrov he declares that the meeting has been jointly organized by all official and public organizations in Bulgaria and gives the floor to Todor Zhivkov to deliver the main speech.

Greeted by stormy and prolonged applause, Zhivkov takes the floor and speaks for 36 minutes about the role of Dimitrov, socialist construction in Bulgaria following Dimitrov's death, the recently concluded conference on Dimitrov, Bulgaria's cultural and political relations with foreign countries and Bulgaria's support for all democratic and national liberation movements and its praise for the Soviet offer not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

At the end of Zhivkov's speech Lilov gives the floor to Boris Ponomarev, CPSU Politburo candidate member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who speaks in Russian. Ponomarev's 15-minute speech praises Dimitrov as an individual and communist leader, his personal virtues and charisma, his role as an internationalist and friend of the Soviet Union, peace fighter and leader of the Bulgarian Government in the postwar period, and stresses his loyalty to the Soviet Union and his true Leninist method and style of work. Ponomarev goes on to praise Soviet-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation.

After Ponomarev finishes his speech at 1700 GMT, Lilov closes the meeting. This is followed by the playing of the Internationale. The announcer reports that the live relay from the Sofia Palace of culture has ended.

At 1730 GMT a similar broadcast is carried listing the following leaders as attending the session: Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov and Kiril Zarev.

Zhivkov Attends Ceremony

AU181529 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, June 18 (BTA) -- Wreaths have been laid today in front of the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov on behalf of the CC of the BCP, the State Council, the National Assembly, the Ministerial Council, the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian [National] Agrarian Union, the public and mass organizations.

The ceremony was attended by Mr Todor Zhivkov, members and candidate-members of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, secretaries of the CC of the BCP, responsible party and state leaders. They all paid their respects to the sarcophagus of Georgi Dimitrov.

## Zhivkov Speech

AU181838 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Speech delivered by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at festive meeting devoted to Georgi Dimitrov's centennial, held on 18 June at the Sofia Palace of Culture -- live]

[Text] Comrades, dear comrades from abroad,

On this day 100 years ago, Georgi Dimitrov, Bulgaria's immortal son, the remarkable and outstanding leader of the international communist and workers movement, was born in the small and unknown village of Kovachevtsi.

Today all Bulgarian communists and the entire Bulgarian people, as well as all people in the world who cherish the cause of peace and progress, are celebrating this remarkable anniversary with veneration for the life and cause of the man whose life will be an inspiring example of Marxist-Leninist revolutionarism, of socialist patriotism and internationalism, for the struggle against war and obscurantism, for peace. [applause]

Georgi Dimitrov's stormy and ardent life loftily reflected the inexhaustible talents of the Bulgarian workers class and of its Communist Party, which is educating and raising great revolutionaries, theoreticians, politicians and practitioners among its ranks, which is raising creative thinkers and creative workers. Our party has produced true Marxist-Leninists.

We are filled with gratitude and pride in commemorating the life and work of Georgi Dimitrov. Progressive mankind is sharing this gratitude of ours and this pride. Georgi Dimitrov was infinitely loyal to the communist ideal. He strongly relied upon, he developed and applied the great Marxist teaching. The name and cause of Georgi Dimitrov are indissolubly linked to the struggles of the Bulgarian proletariat, of the Communist Party, to our first uprising against capitalism and fascism.

Georgi Dimitrov was one of the organizers and leaders of the first antifascist uprising in the world. He inspired the people and also supported them in implementing their 9 September 1944 victorious socialist revolution. The name and cause of Georgi Dimitrov are also indissolubly linked to the first years of Bulgaria's socialist development. These were the most difficult years, when we did not even have enough bread. The present as it exists today was a tremendous dream which had to be implemented. Georgi Dimitrov was a Bulgarian, a Bulgarian Communist, but he was also an ardent internationalist. Our people and our party are even more proud of the fact that throughout his ardent and purposeful life Georgi Dimitrov devoted great efforts to the international communist and workers movement. He devoted his efforts to all peace-loving progressive and democratic forces in near and distant countries. [applause]

In the consciousness of millions of working people Dimitrov will remain forever the hero and victor of Leipzig 1933. For all these people and for us he was and will remain the fearless fighter for the cause of socialism, democracy and communism. He was and will always be remembered as secretary general of the Communist International during the hard years of war and fascism. Precisely for this reason, Dimitrov's name, his ideas and cause, are not subjected to time; they will not be forgotten. This is what Dimitrov represents to us, this is why we are proud of him. [applause]

Comrades, Georgi Dimitrov received his revolutionary tempering in the struggle of the awakening Bulgarian proletariat. He developed as a Marxist within the party of leftwing socialists, under the protection of Dimitur Blagoev, of Georgi Kirkov -- called "the master" -- and many others who were the founders of our party.

His most valuable qualities as a Communist, as a hero and revolutionary leader were developed and perfected in the process of the movement's revival inspired by the ideas of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The experience of this initiative was widely propagated. The national and international significance of Georgi Dimitrov consists in the fact that he quickly and confidently adopted and developed the Leninist ideas about freedom and socialism. [applause] This is precisely what assigned an important place to him among the leaders of a new Leninist type who were heading all revolutionary victories, whose beginning was marked by the Great Socialist October Revolution.

Throughout his entire conscious life, whever he went and whatever he did, Georgi Dimitrov was ahead of his time. He sought and applied everything new. In his Bulgarian and international experiences, in theory and practice, he acted in a Leninist manner: He embraced critically and self-critically, in a Leninist manner, leftwing socialism; he solidly relied on the positive trends of this movement; he renewed our party and adopted the legacy of Dimitrur Blagoev; he ensured the continuity and qualitative development of the party.

Georgi Dimitrov has earned the greatest credit in raising the BCP to the high level of the [words indistinct] in raising the party to the height of Leninist principles and criteria for implementing its leading role. Dimitrov earned the chief credit for transforming the BCP into a Marxist-Leninist organizer of the workers class and of all democratic as well as patriotic forces in the struggle against capitalism.

Georgi Dimitrov earned the main credit in rousing the people to armed struggle against fascism, with the decisive and selfless assistance of the Soviet army in the historic 9 September victory, so that the sun of new socialist Bulgaria finally shone over our country. Dimitrov's name in linked to the implementation of the strategic trend of organizing the basic revolutionary forces under the conditions of incoming fascism and on the eve of World War II. Dimitrov was one among the first who understood the historical prospects of the Leninist concept about the united front of the workers class and who creatively developed this theory. As an irreconcilable and consistent opponent of dogmatism and cliches, of rightwing opportunism, Georgi Dimitrov raised the Leninist tenet on the dialectic link between the struggle for democracy and the struggle for socialism to a new level. Dimitrov expressed the wise thought that there should be no adventurism in communist policy about mass work with the workers. Basing himself on Leninism, Georgi Dimitrov analyzed and pointed out with remarkable political farsight the new and most important tasks, orientations and trends of the international communist, workers and national liberation movement.

Basing himself on the theoretical and practical experience of the CPSU, upon the experience of other communist parties, Dimitrov worked out the idea of the united people's antifascist and anti-imperialist front. This was announced at the 7th Comintern Congress. This idea played a historical role in the development of the international communist movement and gave Dimitrov the opportunity of rallying the patriotic and democratic forces of numerous peoples in the [words indistinct] of fascism. Today, under new conditions, this idea of Georgi Dimitrov has preserved its topicality and contributes to the expansion as well as consolidation of the anti-imperialist front. This plays a great role in facing the preparations for and fanning of a disastrous nuclear war, in the struggle against reaction and the initiatives of fascism.

Georgi Dimitrov worked out the basic themes of people's democracy. As leader of our party, of the Fatherland Front and of our own state, he contributed to the creation of a people's democracy as a peculiar form in a proletarian dictatorship, as the political basis of the transition from capitalism to socialism.

Georgi Dimitrov always strove to achieve dialectical unity between the general laws of revolutionary struggle and the specific historical and national peculiarities. Dimitrov considered this dialectical unity as the basis of creativeness in theory, in politics, in searching for and finding new solutions.

In taking into consideration the peculiarities of Bulgarian social reality, Dimitrov, in accordance with the principles of scientific communism and in accordance with the general laws of socialist development, worked out the political program of the Fatherland Front which proved to be a salvation for the Bulgarian people. At the Fifth BCP Congress Dimitrov mapped out the only correct path of socialist development of social life in our country. He defined socialist industrialization, which was decisive for building up the economy in backward Bulgaria. He worked out the idea for the labor cooperative agricultural farms as a specifically Bulgarian form for agricultural collectivization. Dimitrov also analyzed and set forth the basic principles of a people's democratic form of government in our country, for the (?Communist and Agrarian alliance and fraternity in building up our country.)

Dimitrov developed and defended the Leninist principles of socialism as the legitimate heir of all democratic cultural values; he promoted the idea that every nation, great or small, can contribute to the cultural treasury of all mankind. Georgi Dimitrov unrelentingly defended the Leninist understanding about the indivisible character of class struggle on an international and national scale. Through his many sided activities he asserted himself as one of the most distinguished internationalists of our epoch. He left us the powerful legacy of his loyalty to the cause of proletarian internationalism. He left us a brilliant example of class unity and class solidarity with the first socialist state -- the Soviet Union. Georgi Dimitrov laid the granite-like foundations of friendship and fraternity with the Soviet Union, [applause], with the great Soviet people and with their glorious Leninist party. He eloquently defined this friendship as "sun and air" for our people. [stormy applause]

Last, but not least, I would like to point out the irresistible charisma of Dimitrov as a man. I would like to point out his great erudition, his great knowledge and his great intelligence, his militant spirit, which was combined with benevolence and a quick response to other people's needs; he had a great and noble heart. He was a well beloved and welcome friend for the greatest European intellectuals. At the same time he was welcomed and loved by thousands of ordinary workers in many countries, in our country, and wherever else he went. He was not only considered the hero of Leipzig, 1933, but was also revered as the example of a communist, of a man of the new time.

Georgi Dimitrov was a man in which others believed. He was sought after for advice and support. The masses followed him along the path of struggle, along the path of victory, along the path of a bright future. [applause]

Comrades, Georgi Dimitrov left our militant and creative ranks at the very beginning of the socialist development which Bulgaria had embarked on. This was in the unforgettable times of enthusiasm following the victory; these were times of constructive enthsiasm, of efforts and ardour. However, these were also difficult years of shortage and poverty, left to us as a heritage by the Bulgarian bourgeoisie.

The new world about which writers and poets used to dream, the world longed for by millions of working people -- this world we have to build almost out of nothing. We had to build the technical basis of socialism with the most primitive tools, with wooden plows and hoes; we used picks and shovels to build with at that time, but we had our inspired enthusiasm and confidence in our strength.

As a matter of fact, the pick and the shovel have become the symbols of those difficult but glorious times when, in the literal sense of the word, the foundations of a new, socialist society were laid. This was the time when the new socialist citizen of socialist Bulgaria was being raised. At that time, at the deathbed of our leader, we Bulgarian communists, the daughters and sons of the Bulgarian people, swore our oath to fulfill his legacy, to rescue Bulgaria from its centuries-old backwardness and within a few decades to achieve what other countries and peoples have achieved over centuries. [applause]

This was an oath to the cause, to the memory and legacy of our leader and teacher, the oath to mother Bulgaria for the coming generations.

The Bulgarian people and the BCP today and all of us, each of us, can declare: We have fulfilled this oath, we will fulfill Georgi Dimitrov's legacy. [applause] During the past decades, we built with the efforts of all people a new, contemporary, pwoerful and beautiful, socialist Bulgaria. This is the country which Georgi Dimitrov saw in his dreams. [applause]

We have transformed Bulgaria. Once Bulgaria was a single-faceted, backward, agrarian country. It has now become a country with a comprehensively developed and well-proportioned modern economy. Our industry is developing all the most promising and modern branches. Our agriculture is mechanized and developing on a large scale. We have developed a highly educated and intelligent population in our country. Our country's arts and literature are also widely recognized abroad. Our country has become a triumph of the socialist way of life; our country is steadily advancing toward prosperity. Contemporary Bulgaria, which is constantly developing its opportunities, represents the climax of our 1,300-year historical development as a state. Our successes achieved within a very short period were assessed with joy and pride at our 12th BCP Congress.

We celebrated this congress as a proud and joyful forum of fulfilled duties, because the organic link of our successes with the ideas and cause of Georgi Dimitrov was obvious.

This organic link is inspired by Leninist spirit. It is permeated by the Leninist essence of the BCP. This link was expressed in our party's Leninist capacity for developing and rising to new heights of theoretical and ideological-political reality.

At its historical April plenum in 1956 the BCP resolutely restored the Leninist principles of social administration and the norms of party and social life which had been grossly violated by the cult of the personality. Our party worked out a comprehensive socio-economic and sociopolitical strategy for the completion of the transitional period, for an expanded construction of socialism, for the building of mature socialism in Bulgaria. Therefore, we quite naturally and logically determine the general line of our own Bulgarian, Dimitrov-like BCP as a Leninist April line. This is a general line for building a developed socialist society; this is a line, guided by the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, which is applied in accordance with the new problems and tasks arising along the path of our socialist development. This is a general class line and a line closely linked to the people, which unites the workers class, the working peasants, and the intelligentsia.

This is a general line inspired by ardent patriotism, by socialist internationalism. It is a line of fraternal friendship and cooperation with the countries of the socialist community. This is a general line opening a wide front to socialist democracy. This is a line which gives all opportunities to the individual and to the masses to actively join the social activities and to become involved in government. This is a line which subjects the comprehensive development of the country to the people's material and intellectual needs. This line is integrating everything that science, technology and culture can contribute to the prosperity of the socialist system in our motherland. This is a general line which is irreconcilable as regards conservatism and stagnation. It is irreconcilable toward shortcomings and errors, toward mistakes. This line promotes realistic evaluations, constructive criticism and self-criticism for the further perfection and elevation of the system. Today's prospering, socialist Bulgaria is the result of the April general line of our party. [applause]

Tomorrow's Bulgaria, the Bulgaria of mature socialism, will be the result of the April general line, which found a brilliant synthesis in the party program adopted at the 10th BCP Congress. [applause]

The 12th BCP Congress decisions are proof of the unrelenting vital strength of the Leninist general April line adopted by our party. The nationwide upsurge, which is a working upsurge, a political upsurge and a cultural upsurge, which has already started to implement the policy worked out by the congress is comprehensively expanding and convincing us that we have chosen the correct path, a path which will lead us even more promptly toward the development of a developed socialist society.

Our balance is optimistic and our prospects are bright. The centuries old dreams and aspirations of our people for a free and dignified life are increasingly becoming reality. This reality is embodying the energies, the enthusiasm and the achievements of the Bulgarian workers class, of the agricultural workers and of our socialist intelligentsia. It embodies the energy and enthusiasm of the coming generation of socialist Bulgaria. It embodies the unity and mutual assistance of the socialist community countries.

Comrades, on the memorable day on which we are celebrating Georgi Dimitrov's centennial, our capital was host to a great international forum. This was a large-scale theoretical conference devoted to the subject: Georgi Dimitrov's Cause and Our Present-Day Epoch." Over 140 delegates participated in this conference, coming from communist, workers and socialist parties and movements, as well as organizations. The conference convincingly proved that progressive mankind respects the memory of our leader and teacher. It is of particular importance to us that the immortal cause of Georgi Dimitrov was analyzed not only in the light of history, but above all in connection with the problems of the contemporary world. The conference once more confirmed the great international prestige which the BCP and socialist Bulgaria enjoy. [applause]

We would like to express gratitude once more to the participants in this conference for having expressed their great recognition for this Bulgarian, for his cause and for having highly appreciated the successes of our socialist construction. We also thank all our friends who in their countries have paid their respect to the cause and life of Georgi Dimitrov.

In the thirties many people in various continents and countries learned the name of Bulgaria thanks to Georgi Dimitrov, thanks to his heroic behavior at the Leipzig trial. Today the name of Bulgaria is known even in the most distant parts of the world. Today Bulgaria is enjoying a great international prestige, as well as respect.

Immediately after the 9 September 1944 victory, the socialist rennovation of our people met the hatred, insolence and distrust of the imperialist forces. The tried to impose international (?sanctions) against us; they pretended not to acknowledge [passage indistinct] within less than four decades the People's Republic of Bulgarian was transformed and prospering. We now have a solid economic and cultural potential. We are conducting a foreign policy which is aimed at understanding, cooperation and friendship among peoples. Bulgaria today is a trustworthy and stable partner in international economic cooperation, within the framework of CEMA, as well as in economic relations with the advanced capitalist states and with the developing countries.

Bulgaria today is an equal partner in international cultural exchanges. Bulgaria is the initiator of great worldwide cultural events in literature and arts, in the movement of the "banner of peace assembly," as well as in many other cultural-political initiatives of great, humanitarian importance. In the years of socialist construction, as well as in the current days of prosperity, the great Soviet Union was the main ally and support of socialist Bulgaria. [applause]

There is no greater pride for us than the fact that we succeeded in developing and enriching Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and that we raised it on a qualitatively new stage, on the level of comprehensive integration and coming closer together between our parties, countries and peoples. [applause]

[Text] To belong to the fraternal family of the socialist community of states is of decisive importance for the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Our long and great experience shows that the construction and defense of the new social system can be implemented only under the conditions of political and ideological unity of action, under the conditions of unity and cohesion of the states belonging to the socialist community. [applause]

Our foreign policy is one of socialist proletarian internationalism. We wholeheartedly support all forces and movements which are fighting for independence, for social progress, for peace and democracy. Our primary task is to preserve peace on our planet. In the present complicated, tense and explosive international situation the 12th BCP Congress once more confirmed the adherence of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the policy of peace and of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. With energetic and constructive foreign policy initiatives and actions we are doing everything within our power to implement the peaceful CPSU program, to support the comprehensive foreign policy of the entire socialist community. We welcome the exceptionally important new step of the USSR to commit itself not to be the first to use nuclear arms! [applause] We are in solidarity with all progressive forces and movements which are rallying under the noble banner of peace and detente. We devote particular care to the development of friendly and good neighborly relations with the Balkan states and we are declaring our readiness to expand and consolidate cooperation between Bulgaria and all neighbor countries and peoples.

The foreign policy conducted by our party and state will also in the future continue to pursue a lofty goal -- to struggle for peace and security, the most favorable conditions enabling the Bulgarian people to live and work in progress and prosperity, and to struggle for the successful construction of a developed socialist society, for the triumph of the communist ideal. [applause] Such was Georgi Dimitrov's legacy which we are unrelentingly following. Such will be the behests which we will leave to the coming generation, following us.

Comrades, the cause of Georgi Dimitrov is an inexhaustible source of our patriotic and international pride. This is a pride justified by the fact that our workers class has produced, raised and educated such a glorious leader of the BCP and of our young republic. This remarkable leader of the international communist and workers movement is a source of pride to us. We are proud of the fact that contemporary April Bulgaria is the most beautiful and most worthy monument erected to the sons and daughters of the Bulgarian people who have perished in merciless struggles against capitalism and facism, as well as in the first years of socialist construction. Among these sons and daughters of the Bulgarian people the name of our immortal leader and teacher, Georgi Dimitrov, is brightly shining. [applause]

The centennial of Georgi Dimitrov's birth is at the same time a new impetus for nationwide efforts, for nationwide labor in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress for the construction of a mature socialist society in our country.

Georgi Dimitrov's cause is closely linked and sealed by our revolutionary past and is rooted in our socialist present, in our communist future! [applause]

From this high rostrum and on behalf of the BCP Central Committee I address an ardent appeal to all citizens of socialist Bulgaria, to the communists, to the united Agrarians, to the Fatherland Front members, to the Komsomol members and to the Pioneers: Let us work in a Dimitrov-like selfless manner, for the upsurge of our beloved fatherland. [applause and cheers]

The most ardent appeal of the Central Committee is addressed to Bulgarian youths who will take over from us the torch of the triumphant path toward communism. [applause]

Glory to Georgi Dimitrov, Bulgaria's great son, glory to the leader of the international communist and workers movement!

Glory to the leader of all democratic and progressive forces throughout the world! [applause]

Glory to the indefatigable fighter against war and for peace, may his ideas live eternally like him.

Glory to the BCP! [applause and cheers]

Glory to the Bulgarian people, builders of socialist and communist society!

Long live proletarian and socialist internationalism!

May there be happiness for all people throughout the earth! Long life communism! [appaluse and cheers in honor of the BCP]

CPSU's Ponomarev Speaks

AU182002 Sofia BTA in English 1915 GMT 18 Jun 82

["Speech by B. Ponomarev" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 18 (BTA) -- In his speech at the solemn session here today, dedicated to the centenary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov, Mr Boris Ponomarev, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU, stressed that the jubilee of Dimitrov has turned into an impressive demonstration of the vital force of a world-wide international scale of the liberation movement today. The participation of 140 delegates in the international theoretical conference on the lifework of Dimitrov, noted he, is a convincing proof of the fact how highly value the communists and all revolutionaries such qualities as loyalty to duty, loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, to internationalism, and to self-sacrifice in the struggle for the cause of the working people, against war, i.e. all the qualities embodied in the person of Georgi Dimitrov.

That is why to speak of Dimitrov means not only to recall the revolutionary struggle of the communists. That means to speak today of the world liberation movement, of its pressing problems and goals. This means to look into the future, to see the prospects of development of the contemporary society, said he.

Todorov Unveils Monument

AU181112 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Summary] An impressive monument to Georgi Dimitrov was unveiled in the town of Pernik today. "Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Kiril Zarev, deputy chairmen of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers and delegates to the international theoretical conference 'Georgi Dimitrov's cause and Our Times' attended the meeting organized on this occasion." Boris Manov, first secretary of the Pernik Okrug party committee, delivered a speech praising the legacy of Georgi Dimitrov.

"Following this, Stanko Todorov, who was applauded by those present, unveiled the monument, an impressive figure in bronze presenting Dimitrov as he is remembered by the people of Pernik."

Wreaths were laid, military arms were presented, and the Internationale was played. Afterwards, Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, opened the new children's center in Pernik.

## NINTH FATHERLAND FRONT CONGRESS OPENS 21 JUNE

### USSR Delegation Arrives

AU201952 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] On 20 June, a Soviet delegation led by Zinaida Kruglova, chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, arrived in Bulgaria. The delegation will take part in the Ninth Fatherland Front Congress, which will open on 21 June.

At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council; Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and honorary chairman of the all-people committee for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, and other officials.

### Congress Opens

AU210650 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Thirty minutes ago at the Sofia People's Palace of Culture the Ninth Fatherland Front Congress opened. Comrade Todor Zhivkov is among the 2,600 delegates to the congress.

The congress was opened by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council. The morning session is being chaired by Nikolay Georgiev, deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council.

### Membership, Delegates Noted

AU211159 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, June 21 (BTA) -- the 9th Congress of the Fatherland Front -- the biggest mass and sociopolitical organization in Bulgaria, opened here today. 2614 delegates from all over the country take part in it. They will discuss the manysided work of the organization after its previous congress and will outline the future tasks in order to increase the contribution of the front to the implementation of the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

55 delegations -- Representatives of the fronts of the socialist countries, the national liberation and anti-imperialist fronts and movements, organizations with democratic and progressive political positions, are guests at the congress.

Today the 33 local organizations of the Fatherland Front have a membership of 4,388,000 altogether. Three million of them are non-party members. In the elective bodies of the Fatherland Front there are 37.21 per cent of workers and peasants and 11.94 per cent of young people. Almost half of the chairmen of the local organizations are women.

The Fatherland Front maintains contacts with more than 50 fronts, movements and parties.

In its international activity the Fatherland Front carries through the foreign political course of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the government for consolidation of the world peace, for disarmament and detente.

## Zhivkov Receives Leaders

AU221019 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] On 22 June Comrade Todor Zhivkov received the leaders of the delegations of the fraternal fronts of the socialist countries, and the fronts, movements and parties of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America taking part in the Ninth Fatherland Front Congress.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov cordially greeted the guests and thanked them for participating in the congress of the most important mass sociopolitical organization in Bulgaria, and stressed that their participation will contribute to strengthening the unity of the world's progressive and democratic forces in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council.

## BCP POLITBURO APPROVES CEMA SESSION IN BUDAPEST

AU211625 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers jointly discussed the accountability report of the Bulgarian delegation, headed by Comrade Grisha Filipov, on the results of the work at the 36th CEMA session which was held 8-10 June 1982.

The Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers highly appreciate the results of the work at the session, and consider that the decisions adopted and the multilateral agreements signed will be of particular importance for intensifying socialist integration, for accelerating the intensification of economies in member-countries, for the further intensive development of productive forces at a contemporary technical and scientific level, as well as for increasing the living standard of the socialist community countries.

The Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers approved the activities of the Bulgarian delegation at the session, and entrusted the competent state and economic organs with adopting measures for the timely and high quality implementation of Bulgaria's obligations stemming from the decisions and recommendations of the session.

## More on Meeting

AU212134 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Sofia, June 21 (BTA) -- Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Council of Ministers discussed the report of the delegation of Bulgaria, led by Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Council of Ministers on the results of the work of the 36th session of CMEA, which was held in Budapest from June 8 through 10, 1982.

The session held its sitting in a moment when the imperialist forces and above all the United States forcing an unseen arms race are posing threat to peace, are striving after a global opposing the real socialism, apply methods of discrimination and blackmailing. The participants in the session unanimously assessed that the chief opposing factor to the adventurist moves of the international imperialism is the wise and peaceloving policy of the Soviet Union, the might, unity and cohesion of the countries of the real socialist.

CPSU'S PONOMAREV MEETS TANCHEV IN SOFIA, DEPARTS

AU191816 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Prior to his departure Comarade Boris Ponomarev met Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union. They highly appraised the international theoretical conference and emphasized the topicality of Georgi Dimitrov's ideas on achieving a unity of action of all peace loving and progressive forces in the struggle against imperialism and reaction and for peace and disarmament. During the talks the particularly great importance of the unbreakable Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and brotherhood and of the comprehensive cooperation in bringing Bulgaria and the Soviet Union closer together was emphasized.

Delegation Departs 19 June

AU191525 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] The CPSU delegation led by Boris Ponomarev, Politburo candidate member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, which had attended the international theoretical conference on "Dimitrov's Cause and Our Epoch" has left Bulgaria. The following persons were included in the delegation: Mikhail Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee Secretary, Vadim Zagladin, CPSU Central Committee member, and first deputy chief of the International Department at the CPSU Central Committee, Academician Anatoliy Yegorov, CPSU Central Committee member, director of the institute on Marxism-Leninism at the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Society for Soviet-Bulgarian Frienship central leadership, Anatoliy Chernayev, CPSU Central Committee candidate member and deputy chief of the International Department at the CPSU Central Committee, and Genadiy Kiselev, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department.

The Soviet delegation was seen off at Sofia airport by Aleksandur Lilov, Mildo Balev, Tsola Dragoycheva, Dimitur Stanishev and Chudomir Aleksandrov, chiefs of BCP Central Committee Departments, and other high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee.

Boris (?Pyadishev), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Union to Bulgaria, was also present.

FILIPOV, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR MOSCOW 21 JUNE

AU211351 Sofia BTA in English 1314 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 21 Jun (BTA) -- A Bulgarian Government delegation, led by Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and prime minister of Bulgaria, left for Moscow today on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

POLISH YOUTH DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SOFIA

AU211353 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] At the invitation of the Komsomol Central Committee, a delegation of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth arrived in our country, headed by (?Jerzy Jaskiernia), chairman of the union. At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

CHNOUPCK ON SPECIAL UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD221002 Prague CTK in English 0822 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] New York [no date as received] (CETEKA correspondent) -- the significance of the 2nd U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament is underlined by its taking place at a time when a new spiral of the arms race is being unleashed by imperialist circles, when Israel has launched a new aggression in Lebanon, when gross military force was used in the South Atlantic in the spirit of colonialist traditions, Bohuslav Chnoupek told CETEKA here Tuesday.

On his departure from New York where he was heading a Czechoslovak delegation to the U.N. General Assembly special session, the Czechoslovak foreign minister stressed that of the almost 100 speeches delivered in the general debate by the heads of delegations of the U.N. member states, most significant was the constructive and convincing address by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and the message to the session from top Soviet representative Leonid Brezhnev including the Soviet Union's pledge that it will not be the first state to use nuclear weapons - a pledge coming into effect at the moment of its pronouncement in the United Nations.

The new Soviet peace initiatives, including particularly reaffirmed support to the freezing of nuclear weapons and the draft convention banning chemical weapons, became a clear proof of the sincerity of the Soviet Union's effort to avert a nuclear catastrophe and ensure success of this special session, and were warmly received and widely supported by delegations of socialist countries and a number of non-aligned countries and other U.N. member states. They are generally considered a telling example of a way how to seek and find multilaterally acceptable compromises, how to find roads leading towards decreasing danger of a nuclear catastrophe and ensuring peace, Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

Addresses delivered at the 2nd special session on disarmament by some representatives of Western countries proved that also in the ruling circles of the West there exist realistic forces seeking preservation of a political dialogue, continuation of the process of detente and realization of concrete measures in the sphere of disarmament, Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

He added, however, that speeches by other delegates, mainly representatives of the NATO member states, presenting only vague conceptions, indicate the difficulties that might arise during the approval of a final document which should become an effective impulse helping reach positive results on all disarmament forums as called for by a majority of delegations.

DZUR RECEIVED BY MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL 22 JUNE

LD220922 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Mongolia: Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, today received a delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army, headed by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense. Jambyn Batmonh, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other rpresentatives were also present.

STROUGAL RECEIVES AMBASSADOR TO FINLAND

LD211658 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] In Prague today, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Czech ambassador to Finland Jan Husak. They discussed the development of all-round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Finland.

HUSAK PRESENTS AWARD TO CC MEMBER EUGEN TURZO

LD182108 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has presented Eugen Turzo, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and head of a party Central Committee department, in Prague with the Order of the Republic, which was awarded to him on his 60th birthday for his many years of political and public activity in building socialism. On behalf of the party Central Committee and on his own behalf Comrade Gustav Husak sincerely congratulated Eugen Turzo on his birthday and paid tribute to his responsible and dedicated work in important party and public functions. He wished him many more years of successful work for the CPCZ and for our socialist state, good health, and great happiness in his personal life.

Eugen Turzo, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department and deputy of a Federal Assembly, was also received today in Prague by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly. He congratulated Turzo on being awarded the Order of the Republic and presented him with a letter of greetings from the Federal Assembly.

HUSAK ADDRESSES UNION OF JOURNALISTS DELEGATION

LD212336 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic and chairman of the National Front Central Committee, received in Prague Castle today members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists, elected at the 8th federal congress of journalists. The journalists delegation was headed by Zdenek Horeni, chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists and deputy chief editor of RUDE PRAVO. Also present at the audience was Jan Fojtik, secretary and chief editor of RUDE PRAVO, and other representatives of Czechoslovak political life.

Comrade Zdenek Horeni briefed Comrade Gustav Husak on the 8th Congress of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists. He stressed that at the congress Czechoslovak journalists subscribed unreservedly to the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress and resolved to help by their entire activity to fulfill the tasks of further socialist development of our country. The Czechoslovak Union of Journalists, which has consolidated itself in the past period both ideologically and organizationally, will continue to see the centre of its activity in the organization of social activity of journalists and in encouragement of social activity of journalists and in encouragement of ideological, political and professional growth of Czechoslovak journalism. Systematic attention will be devoted in particular to the education of the young generation of journalists. At the close of his speech, Zdenek Horeni handed a letter from the delegates of the 8th Congress of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists, addressed to the CPCZ Central Committee, to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic.

Comrade Gustav Husak stressed that one of the principal prerequisites for coping with the tasks set out by the 16th CPCZ Congress is the further development of social activity and the commitment of the working people, and the deepening of people's social consciousness. Experiences from socialist construction confirm that the higher the social activity and political maturity of workers, peasants, members of the intelligentsia, women and youth, the more successfully we shall cope with the demanding tasks of building an advanced socialist society. We appreciate, Comrade Gustav Husak said, the contribution of journalists to ensuring that people understand correctly the line of the 16th CPCZ Congress and that they share actively through their honest work in its implemented.

Our journalists during the past period have accomplished no small amount of honest work for the benefit of socialism. Our party and society value this work a great deal.

However, the demands placed on the mass communication media grow continuously. The tasks of the current stage of socialist construction, the growth of education and the cultural standard of people, the developing interests of socialist men -- all this places greater demands on the quality of work of the communication media. This is why we welcome the fact that the congress deliberations brought new, positive impulses to raise its standard, to help more effectively the development of our social, economic and cultural life and to enrich to an ever greater degree the spiritual life of people. It is a good thing that the congress emphasised the need for a critical approach by journalists to their own work. The issue is for our communication media to succeed in explaining more deeply the current tasks and their social ramifications, to strive for an effective, demanding and fundamental explanation of issues and at the same time to strive for lively, many-faceted and attractive forms, free of phraseology, dullness and stereotypes.

The effective influence of our communication media stems from the fact that they react readily to all topical issues, in truthfulness and the attractiveness of our Marxist-Leninist world outlook. These are the firm foundations of their successful activity.

Comrade Gustav Husak stressed that the more complicated internal and external conditions of socialist construction in the eighties call for the redoubling of activity and the quality of work in every sector of life of our society. This also applies fully to the work of the communication media, which reflect and at the same time jointly shape the everyday political, economic, social and cultural reality and our endeavor to forge ahead. The precondition for the communication media to fulfill at an ever growing level the mission they have within our socialist society are well qualified, politically and expertly well prepared journalists, advanced all round, who invest in their work the strength of their own conviction, profound knowledge of problems, their talent and professional skill.

Economic problems are in the forefront of attention of the everyday life of our society. They place many new questions before the people. Their solution calls for changes in existing attitudes, and the overcoming of inertia in many views and notions. An important task facing the communication media is to answer readily the topical issues of the day. Knowledgeably and understandably to explain both the internal and external connections and conditions of the entire process of transition from the extensive to the intensive economic development, its complexity and its economic, political and social prerequisities.

When receiving the delegation of journalists in Prague Castle, Comrade Gustav Husak went on to recall that the press, radio and television must explain the essense, exactitude and the binding nature of the problems which we are tackling today, for instance in the area of scientific and technological development, external relations or in improving management. By deepening their organizational function, the communication media must help to more effectively apply the best experiences in raising the effectiveness of production, the quality of all work and economy in utilizing resources. It is necessary to orient the economic propaganda more markedly toward shaping socialist man as a responsible manager, toward forming his conscious attitude to socialist ownership and toward creation of social values. It is also necessary to explain more systematically the questions of further deepening socialist democracy in the unity of rights and duties of citizens. It is necessary to make skillfull use of the method of graphic, concrete, positive example, expressing the creative endeavor of leading workers, technicians, scientists and the experiences of the life of the masses. One must not lose sight of the complexity of struggles for the fulfillment of the tasks of socialist construction, to show the existing problems in their entire complexity but also the way and perspectives of resolving them. It is essential to make better use of the strength of concrete, constructive criticism based on the deep knowledge of the matter in rectifying various mistakes and shortcomings.

Comrade Gustav Husak then went on to deal with topical questions of international politics. He singled out that the key point of current developments in the world is the struggle to preserve peace. The international situation is being aggravated, for which the blame belongs to imperialism.

The mass communication media must be more forceful and convincing in exposing the dangerous designs of imperialism. It is necessary to fight purposefully to realize the peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress, in which our people see the deep expression of their interests, aspirations and aims in international relations. For this reason, the mainstay of our foreign-political propaganda is and will remain the all-round explanation of international initiatives of the CPSU, the Soviet Government and personally of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, and the share and active participation of Czechoslovakia in pushing them through. The strength of the journalistic world lies, above all, in the depth and truthfulness of argumentation. From our own experiences as well as from the activity of other fraternal parties there arises above all the task to systematically document in our ideological and education work the development, historic advantages and gains of real socialism, the importance of our unity and fraternal cooperation with the socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union.

Comrade Gustav Husak went on to recall that the tasks and problems we are currently tackling call for raising the quality of journalistic work and seeking new, many-faceted and attractive forms, ways and approaches to the reason and heart of men. One of the important tasks facing the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists is to raise the ideological and political maturity and professional skill of journalists. This applies to the system of specialist training and the work of editorial collectives. It is necessary to make every effort to ensure that the level of journalistic work corresponds to current needs and demands; for the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists, being conscious of its joint responsibility for the fulfillment of tasks facing the party and society, must apply critical exactingness consistantly in its work.

At the end of his speech, Comrade Gustav Husak once again thanked on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR and on his own behalf the members of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists present and all Czechoslovak journalists for their present work. He expressed his conviction that their meritorious activity will continue to be of help for the benefit of the further development of our socialist society.

Afterwards, Comrade Husak stayed on with the members of the delegation of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists for a cordial and comradely conversation.

### Fojtik Receives Journalists

LD212102 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received today Wieslaw Bek, editor-in-chief of TRYBUNA LUDU, and Klemens Krzyzagorski, chairman of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic.

The topics of a comradely conversation were, above all, questions of developing cooperation between the journalists' organizations of the two countries. The Polish guests came to Prague to take part in talks with the International Journalists Organization and with the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists.

## PRESS CONFERENCES ON NATIONAL ECONOMY REPORTED

LD212338 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] We shall now inform you about two press conferences held in Prague today.

Minister of Finance, Leopold Ler, spoke about the main features of the state final account of the Czechoslovak federation which will be discussed on Wednesday by Federal Assembly deputies. He noted that the 1981 budget has been balanced. However this result must not be overrated since it has been achieved through a number of measures ordered by directives and through the nonuse of certain means especially in the construction industry. Progress had been recorded in the area of costs, but despite this the growth of efficiency of the national economy does not reflect initial intentions. The minister of finance described an increase in the contribution made by scientific-technological development to the intensification of the economy as the main task.

The main point on the agenda of the second press conference was above all the principles of control in the national economy and state apparatus approved by the federal government in April 1982. Frantisek Ondrich, minister-chairman of the People's Control Commission noted that control-activity has not always set up the desirable obstacles to undersirable phenomena, has not provided sufficient stimuli, and has aimed at partial tasks. The adopted principles should bring about a change. In the future control activity must be directed not only at disclosing key problems but it must also contribute to their rectification.

CLERGYMEN ENDORSE GOVERNMENT'S 'PEACE POLICY'

AU181230 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jun 82 p 2

[CTK report: "Against a Nuclear Catastrophe; Czechoslovak Clergymen Discuss the Interdenominational Conference in Moscow"]

[Text] Bratislava, 16 June (CTK) -- Under the slogan "To Save Life From A Nuclear Catastrophe," a meeting of representatives and clergymen of churches and religious societies took place in Bratislava on Wednesday. Its objective was to endorse the results of the world interdenominational conference held in Moscow in May.

The session, which was held under the auspices of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, was attended by some 300 clergymen and peace workers of all 18 churches and religious socieites in the CSSR, among them by bishops and general vicars of the Roman Catholic Church and the highest representatives of all other churches and by workers of the Pacem In Terris Association of Catholic Clergymen and the regional association of the Christian Peace Conference in the CSSR.

In the opening address, Academician Bedrich Svestka, chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, expressed appreciation for the churches' commitment to peace and voiced the conviction that the churches will be among those taking an active part in both the preparations for and the course of the World Peace Congress to be held in Prague next June.

During the session, the Kosice Vicar General Stefan Onderko and Lubomir Mirejovsky, secretary general of the Christian Peace Conference, provided information on the results of the World Interdenominational Conference in Moscow.

The session was greeted by Karel Hruza, head of the Secretariat for Church Affairs of the CSSR Government Presidium Office, who assured the churches of the CSSR Government's support for their peace efforts.

At the close of the session, the participants adopted an appeal to believers, the "Word in Defense of World Peace and Against Nuclear Death." It states, among other things, that for the first time in history human life is threatened with nuclear destruction.

We are deeply alarmed by the fact, the appeal states, that while on the one hand the Soviet Union's peace proposals repeatedly demonstrate their peace endeavor and a truly humanitarian perception of the role of policy, militant, especially U.S. circles produce on the other hand ever new strategic doctrines that coldbloodedly reckon with millions of victims in a possible nuclear conflict. We are at one with the mass resistance arising all over the world against those who sow death, in defense of life.

In connection with some attempts to cast doubt on the Christian commitment to peace and to abuse the believers, religious feelings for disturbing the process of detente, Czechoslovak clergymen take an unequivocal stand against such attempts and stress that the striving for peace and for building socialist society are integral parts of their everyday work.

The assembly addressed a letter to CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal, in which it assured him of support for the CSSR Government's peace efforts.

The Bratislava assembly unambiguously expressed the conviction that the struggle against nuclear death and for a lasting jsut peace in the world is the most urgent task of the present, which is in keeping with the aspirations of the overwhelming majority of mankind.

GOVERNMENT STRUGGLE AGAINST CHURCH INTENSIFIED

AU211301 VIENNA KURIER in German 21 Jun 82 p 3

[Unattributed report, citing German Catholic press agency (DEUTSCHE KATHOLISCHE PRESSEAGENTUR): "CSSR: Struggle Against Church Is Getting Constantly Tougher"]

[Text] In the store-window of a photo shop in Litomerice (CSSR) a postcard-sized photograph of Pope John Paul II was displayed, and next to it 23 portraits of this year's graduates of the city's priests' seminary.

This offended the local authorities. They objected to that kind of "religious propaganda" and demanded the removal of the pope's photograph. The objection was sustained and the shop was deprived of its annual bonus. At the same time the Litomerice city administration ruled that the city's hotels and restaurants must not provide any premises or food for the celebrations connected with the first mass of the newly ordained priests.

This is a small detail from the intensifying struggle against the church in the CSSR, which is now even being waged with the "fraternal aid" of the Soviet secret service, KGB. For, it has been learned from reliable sources in Prague and in the provinces -- according to the German Catholic press agency [DEUTSCHE KATHOLISCHE PRESSEAGENTUR] -- that special KGB units have been flown in to track down secret religous groups.

The KGB specialists and their CSSR helpers are using the latest technical equipment: thus highly sensitive listening devices, installed in automobiles, permit the monitoring of conversations taking place inside houses.

These devices can receive and make audible the oscillations of window-panes caused by the sound of a conversation inside a room.

The secret activities of the Christians throughout the CSSR, referred to by the state as "underground church," have worried the CSSR authorities for quite some time. Special security police units have undergone special training courses to incite "hatred against the believers." There was also a special training of agents with the task of uncovering "religious circles" in students quarters and among the youth.

EDITORIAL HAILS BREZHNEV'S NUCLEAR PROPOSALS

AU181557 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial "Logic and Consistency in the Interest of Mankind: the New Peace Message of Leonid Brezhnev"]

[Text] With Leonid Brezhnev's message to the second UN special session on disarmament, the Soviet Union has made another important step toward preventing a nuclear war. Since Tuesday, when Foreign Minister Gromyko presented the message of the Soviet head of state to the delegates of the peoples' forum in New York, the decision of the USSR not to be the first to use nuclear arms has been in force. At the same time all other states having nuclear arms are called upon to join this step and also undertake such a commitment.

The logic, consistency and humanity of the Soviet initiative are indisputable. A nuclear war, once it has broken out, could mean the destruction of human civilization and even the end of life on earth. If, however, no state is the first one to use nuclear arms, then such weapons will not be used at all and there will be no nuclear war. All in all, such a commitment by all states having nuclear arms would be tantamount to a complete ban of using nuclear means of mass destruction. Thus the looming danger of a nuclear inferno, the danger of the self-destruction of mankind, would be avoided. At the same time, this would be a strong impetus for more far-reaching steps of arms limitation and disarmament.

What a difference in thought and word there is between Leonid Brezhnev's peace message and the way imperialism expresses itself when it cynically declares that there are more important things than peace, when it unscrupulously considers the possibility of a thermonuclear war and plans a nuclear first strike.

What millions all over the globe feel, irrespective of their differences, is expressed in this statement from the message of the Soviet head of state: "The enormous achievements which the creative and technical genius of mankind has made enable the peoples to start a new chapter in their history. Even today there are really unlimited possibilities for tackling universal problems of mankind, like the struggle against hunger, illness, misery and many other problems. This, however, requires that scientific-technological progress serves exclusively the peaceful efforts of mankind."

There is not the slightest doubt that the decision of the Soviet Union, which was accepted by the delegates of the states of the UN General Assembly with strong applause, will get the vocal support of the worldwide peace movement: of the millions who participated in the Whitsun meeting in our republic as well as of the demonstrators in Bonn, West Berlin, New York and many other cities of the world, who are so enthusiastically committed to effectively and permanently securing peace.

This initiative of the first and most powerful socialist country in the world is a strong stimulus to the worldwide struggle for international security. It is completely in accordance with the vital interests of all peoples. It also takes into account those who support the bilateral freezing of nuclear arsenals. In his message Leonid Brezhnev states that not everything is unambiguous in the considerations of those favoring a freeze, "but in general we have the impression that they are going in the right direction."

As has been said, it cannot be ignored that certain circles in the United States and other NATO countries have opposing views on the future of mankind -- that is, those whose military doctrine not only does not exclude the first use of nuclear arms but practically bases itself on this dangerous premise. The inventors of this doctrine link it with plans to wage a "limited" nuclear war far away from their home, for instance in Europe, and for this purpose to deploy new U.S. nuclear medium-range weapons there which would change the military-strategic equilibrium in favor of NATO's intensified armament.

This is playing dangerously with the fate of mankind, which is justly met with indignant protest from millions and millions of people. Leonid Brezhnev emphatically appealed to the responsibility of statesmen whose supreme obligation is to do everything so that nuclear arms will never be used.

The significance of the Soviet initiative goes even beyond the real chance it creates to avert the most acute danger to mankind. If others followed the Soviet example, this would essentially contribute toward a long term improvement in the international climate, toward strengthening confidence in intergovernmental relations. With its action the Soviet Union makes it easier to evaluate anew the entire complex of problems which are linked with the limitation and reduction of all kinds of armaments, in particular of nuclear arms but also chemical means of mass destruction.

The USSR initiative thus aims at making disarmament altogether easier and at introducing at the same time a new chapter in the history of mankind, where peace and progress are guaranteed for current and future generations.

The new Soviet peace initiative finds lively agreement and strong support in the GDR. There is nothing more important than peace and thus the guarantee of the right to live, Erich Honecker stated in his personal message to the chairman of the second UN special meeting on behalf of all GDR citizens. "The GDR," he stressed, "will always be a reliable and active partner in the struggle for permanent peace and disarmament." The arms madness must be checked so that people can breathe more freely and develop creatively without fear of tomorrow.

Together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, together with the worldwide peace movement and all realistically thinking forces, we will exert all our strength so that this propsect of mankind will become a reality.

KURT HAGER SUPPORTS USSR ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS

LD181502 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] The Soviet Union's statement renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons has been assessed by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, as renewed proof of socialism's unconditional readiness for peace. At the GDR Cultural League Congress today in Dresden he stressed that a similar renunciation by the other nuclear powers would mean great progress for the safeguarding of peace and for mutual confidence. The whole world would then breathe a sigh of relief. The GDR fully supports the Soviet peace initiatives because they correspond to the plans, hopes and desires of its citizens.

Kurt Hager said that in our country there is a million-strong peace movement of all social levels and ideological viewpoints, which is articulated in word and deed by cultural workers. This common striving to prevent nuclear catastrophe will always be stronger than differences of opinion on individual questions. The safeguarding of peace cannot be based on unilateral disarmament but requires agreements on the basis of equality and equal security.

Spokesman at UN

LD221000 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0724 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] UN/New York, 22 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR has proposed to a working group of the second special UN session on disarmament that the document to be drawn up should express satisfaction at the assurance given by the USSR that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The document should make a reference to the expectation that other nuclear weapons powers will follow this example.

CDR spokesman Dr Walter Krutzsch stressed that disarmament negotiations are at present the main area of cooperation between states in maintaining peace. The states had the duty to contribute to serious and productive negotiations.

In connection with working out a program of action the GDR representative supported the USSR's proposals on the drafting, acceptance and gradual implementation of a nuclear disarmament program. He suggested that unequivocal demands for a ban on the neutron weapon also be made in the document for the special session.

STATE COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION ON LAW, ORDER

Honecker Address

LD182038 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] At today's session of the State Council, its chairman, Erich Honecker, stressed [words indistinct] the need, in the interests of the citizens and the state, to strengthen respect for the law and to thwart attacks on the state and legal order. He assessed the increasingly broad movement toward order, discipline and security in the factories and residential areas as an expression that socialist democracy is developing a sense of statehood and law in every citizen. This initiative, as well as intolerance to damage to the property of the people and disturbances of public order must be promoted even more. Erich Honecker went on the say that the work of the local assemblies, which is close to the citizens and fulfills the demands of the entire state, is an essential prerequisite for the continuation of the proven policy of the 10th SED Congress.

Council Discussion

DW211303 East Berlin Domestic Television Network in German 1730 GMT 18 Jun 82

[From the newsreel]

[Text] The GDR State Council today convened for a meeting chaired by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, Erich Honecker. It dealt with a report by GDR Prosecutor General Dr Josef Streit on results scored in the prevention and counteraction of criminal acts and other violations of law. The report was achnowledged with approval.

Rolf Opitz, chairman of the Leipzig Bezirk Council, delivered a report of the Leipzig Bezirk Assembly on experiences gained by the people's assemblies in the consolidation of socialist law and order and in the support of the movement for exemplary order, discipline and security. Above all the report emphasizes that the attainment of the targets of national economic performance and effectiveness at the same time encompasses the guarantee of order, discipline and security in all spheres of social life.

Erich Honecker during the discussion drew attention to the need for consolidating law and order in the interest of the citizens and the state in the future as well, and for foiling attacks on the state and legal systems. He paid tribute to the initiatives of the work collectives and working people who devote themselves to the protection of the people's assets and the strict observance of the laws of the worker-peasant state with a high level of responsibility awareness.

He said the constantly more broadly growing movement for order, discipline and security in the factories and residential districts is convincing evidence testifying to the development of socialist democracy and of the awareness of the state and the administration of justice on the part of the citizens. It is necessary to promote even more, and in every respect, these initiatives and the intolerance toward any harm inflicted on the people's assets and toward disturbances of public order.

The State Council furthermore heard reports by the Frankfurt/Oder City Assembly and the Demmin Kreis Assembly on experiences gained through cooperation with the respective territory's plants and cooperatives and in the development of socialist teamwork. The reports were delivered by Fritz Krause, lord mayor of Frankfurt/Oder, and Horst Gehrmann, chairman of the Demmin Kreis Council.

Both reports demonstrate that close cooperation by the people's assemblies with the factories, cooperatives and institutions makes it possible to tap additional reserves for implementing the national economic plan and for improving the working and living conditions. This holds true for measures of territorial rationalization, the saving of energy and fuels and the procurement of secondary raw materials, just as it holds true for the preservation of the value, and the repair, of apartment and social buildings and for other communal tasks.

Erich Honecker stressed that the work of the local people's assemblies and their organs, which is adapted to the needs of the citizens and aimed at meeting the requirements of the state, is an essential prerequisite for the continuation of the tested policy of the 10th SED Congress. This is why a great deal of attention is devoted to the further strengthening of the socialist state power and, in particular, to the work of the people's assemblies in the towns and communities under Kreis jurisdiction.

The State Council acknowledged the reports by the Leipzig Bezirk Assembly, the Frankfurt/Oder City Assembly and the Demmin Kreis Assembly approvingly and thanked the deputies for the work performed. The State Council endorsed recommendations concerning the future activities of the local people's assemblies and decided to transmit these recommendations as well as extracts from the reports to the people's assemblies for evaluation. In conclusion the State Council ratified the convention on the ban, or the restriction of the use, of specific conventional weapons which inflict excessive injuries or might have an indiscriminate effect.

OPPONENTS DEMAND DISCUSSION ON NEW ARMY LAW

DW210923 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 21 Jun 82 p 14

[Text] Opponents of the new military service law in the GDR are demanding a "popular discussion" of the law. Photographic reproductions (size 9 x 14 centimeters) of a protest slogan have been placed in mailboxes and as stickers on the front doors of houses during the past several weeks. The critics of the law refer to Article 65 of the GDR Constitution. Under this article, "drafts of fundamental laws" are supposed to the "submitted" to the people "for discussion." The new regulations, which took effect on 1 May, legally fix premilitary training, introduce the induction of women into general military service when needed for defense and extend military training periods for reservists.

[Preceding the above article, DER SPIEGEL publishes a reproduction of a leaflet containing the following protest slogan of the opponents of the new GDR military service law: "Demand popular discussions, 'Drafts of fundamental laws are submitted to the people of for discussion prior to adoption. The results of the popular discussions must be reflected in the final version' -- Constitution, Article 65, section 4; we insist on our right guaranteed by the Constitution and demand a discussion of the new military service law."]

GRENADA DELEGATION ENDS VISIT; DEPARTURE REPORTED

AU161654 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Jun 82 p 2

[ADN report: "Delegation From Grenada Completed GDR Visit"]

[Text] Dresden (ADN) — On Monday the delegation headed by Maurice Bishop, chairman of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement and prime minister of the Revolutionary People's Government of Grenada, concluded its stay in the GDR and continued its trip from Dresden. They were seen off by Manfred Scheler, chairman of the Council of Dresden Bezirk, and by Bernhard Neugebauer, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES YAR DELEGATION

LD161354 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0910 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jun (ADN) -- On Wednesday, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, received a delegation of the armed forces of the Yemen Arab Republic headed by Lt Col Muhammad Muqbil Awn, deputy chief of staff. During the meeting of the GDR defense minister and his guest, the necessity for strengthening the struggle to preserve and secure peace against the aggressive circles of imperialism was emphasized. They strongly condemned Israel's barbaric aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people occuring with the support of the United States.

The deputy ministers for national defense, Col Gen Heinz Kessler, Col Gen Fritz Streletz and Col Gen Werner Fleissner took part in the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Visit Concludes

LD171512 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] The delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] led by Vice President 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani ended its official visit to the GDR today. The guests were seen off from Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by the deputy chairman of the State Council, Horst Sindermann, and others.

Prior to this, the official talks between the two sides had successfully concluded. They served the further shaping of friendly relations between the two countries. An agreement on economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the GDR and the YAR was reached. Closer cooperation between the health services was also decided upon.

Leaders Comment

LD171732 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The GDR and the Yemen Arab Republic intend to further deepen their relations for the benefit of both states and in the interests of security and peace. This intention was announced in Berlin today by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and by vice president 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani.

Erich Honecker also expressed readiness to develop relations and constructive cooperation with other states of the Arabian Peninsula in the same way as those which have long existed with the Yemen Arab Republic.

During the exchange of views, Erich Honecker expressed the GDR's concern at the dangerous aggravation of the international situation resulting from the imperialist arms drive and confrontation policy, which is also evident in the Middle East. He strongly condemned the escalation of Israel's aggressive actions, especially Tel Aviv's attack on Lebanon, which has considerably increased the danger of war in this region.

The two politicians stressed the urgent need to oppose the Begin government's aggressive policy which is receiving every support from the United States, and to solve the Middle East problem by means of negotiations. They described the Soviet renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons as an important initiative for arms limitation and disarmament.

SED DELEGATION INVITED TO FRANCE BY PCF

AU172125 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jun 82 p 2

[ADN report: "SED Delegation as a Guest of the French Communist Party (PCF) in Paris"]

[Text] Paris (ADN) -- An SED delegation under the leadership of Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Berlin Bezirk leadership, arrived in Paris on Tuesday. This honors an invitation of the PCF Central Committee. The delegation was cordially welcomed at Paris - Orly Airport by Henri Malberg, member of the Central Committee and secretary of the PCF Paris federation. GDR Ambassador Dr Werner Fleck was also present.

During the subsequent exchange of views the SED and PCF representatives stressed the firm affinity and solidarity of their parties in the struggle for peace and social progress, against stepped up armaments and the confrontation policy of the most aggressive imperialist quarters. It was agreed to further deepen the traditional fraternal relations between the party branches of the two capitals.

Visits Fair in Paris

AU190727 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jun 82 p 2

[Summary] Paris (ND) -- "The delegation of the SED which is headed by Konrad Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member, and is staying in France at the invitation of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, visited the 12th biennial exhibit of machine tools and mechanical equipment at the Paris fairgrounds on Wednesday." The delegation visited the stands of Renault-industrial equipment and technology, of Citroen-industry and Graffenstaden Cit Alcatel. The general directors of the companies spoke out in favor of expanding trade relations and cooperation with the GDR and stressed their good experiences and their interest in obtaining tool machines from the GDR. At the stand of Colmant Wemex A.G. representatives reported on the export of GDR products to France.

MINISTER WEIZ PLANS TO VISIT FRG DURING JULY

AU171538 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- At the beginning of July 1982 Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for science and technology of the GDR, will pay a visit of several days to the FRG at the invitiation of Andreas von Buelow, FRG minister for science and technology. Apart from talks with Von Buelow on questions of science and technology, visits of research institutions in the FRG are also planned among other things.

## SED CONGRATULATES CHAIRMAN OF LEBANESE COMMUNISTS

AU190726 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jun 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings address signed by Erich Honecker, Central Committee general secretary, to Niqula al-Shawi, chairman of the Lebanese Communist party:

Dear Comrade Niqula al-Shawi: On behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf I convey to you the most cordial congratulations and fraternal military greetings on your 70th birthday.

Thanks to your meritorious work of many decades in the leadership of the Lebanese Communist Party you have gained great respect in your country, the Middle East region and the communist world movement. Your name is linked with important phases of the national and social struggle of the Lebanese people. You have contributed considerably toward developing the Lebanese Communist Party into an influential political force and toward creating a broad alliance of the democratic and patriotic political forces of the country. Our party values you above all as a cofounder of the National Progressive Movement of Lebanon and as a consistent internationalist.

I wish you, dear Comrade al-Shawi, best health, creative vigor and new militant successes for your further responsible work as chairman of the Lebanese Communist party.

## HOFFMANN PRESENTS SCHARNHORST ORDER TO FDJ

LD162030 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1410 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council and chairman of the National Defense Council, has honored the many years of outstanding service by the GDR youth organization FDJ to the armed protection of peace and socialism. He has awarded the Scharnhorst Order to the FDJ. It was presented on his behalf in Berlin today by GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, during a meeting with the FDJ Central Council Secretariat at the Defense Ministry. The FDJ became a patron of the Republic's armed forces at the Fourth FDJ Parliament 30 years ago.

Heinz Hoffmann praised the FDJ's great achievements in the upbringing of young builders and protectors of socialism as an expression of firm solidarity with the Marxist-Leninist party and of the unswerving class comradeship and comradeship-in-arms with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states. The FDJ recognized the purpose of military life and the military profession and was vigilantly watching the peace-threatening actions of the enemy. In the interests of safeguarding peace against attacks from the most aggressive circles of imperialism it is necessary, in the future too, to raise the young generation to revolutionary vigilance and defense readiness.

On behalf of the FDJ Central Council, first secretary Egon Krenz expressed thanks for the high honor. He gave the assurance that party and government could rely fully on GDR youth in safeguarding peace and in the armed protection of the homeland.

### Visits GST Facilities

DW211307 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Army General Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, today visited training facilities of the Society for Sport and Technology [GST] in Halle Bezirk.

The GST training center at Halle-Trotha forms the domicile of future telecommunications specialists, amateur radio operators and parachutists as well as of sports' marksmen. Military sports is the hobby of these apprentices, pupils and young skilled workers, and for many of them it is the direct preparation for their honorary service in the National People's Army. It was their training facility that Army General Heinz Hoffmann visited today.

WEEKLY ECONOMIC REVIEW ON THE VALUE OF WATER

DW220739 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0905 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Excerpt] Yesterday was water management day. Water, lakes and rivers, seas and rains -- water formerly was considered a natural wealth in abundance. In the past few years, however, water has entered into the category of raw materials. Water -- a valuable raw material for which limits of availability have already become evident requiring contemplations of effective and thrifty use of water.

The GDR is one of the countries showing the highest per-capita water consumption. In a year of normal precipitation 44 percent of the water supply is utilized, whereas in a dry year the utilization rate is 90 percent. The water of our rivers is recycled several times over. The water of Spree River, for example, is taken and recycled by industrial plants nine times before Spree River flows into Havel River. The Saale water is recycled 13 times.

It goes without saying that industry is the biggest water consumer, having required 5.1 billion cubic meters of water last year. Especially the chemical industry uses a lot of water, and agriculture likewise needs constantly more water; let us only think of the artificial sprinkling which we can observe on many fields again these days. The multitude of new allotment gardens use up much water as well. Water consumption by households also increased enormously as a result of the large and constantly increasing proportion of newly constructed apartments.

While the daily water consumption in old apartments is estimated at 20 liters, the newly built apartments use 200 liters because they are equipped with bathrooms and washing machines, other household appliances and the heating system. Thus, more water is demanded from all sides.

During the past 20 years we built many large hydroengineering installations in the GDR, an entire system of dams across rivers including projects such as the Rapp-Bode Reservoir which the imperial reich intended to build but never did.

At present our reservoirs are full so that we enter into the summer months well-prepared. For the future, however, we must think of a greater water supply. The current 5-year plan contains a concept for our water management. What it involves are two groups measures: first, the effective use of water and, second, the protection of water. This is an important part of environment protection. We have long-term plans of measures for both aspects of this task. Our theoretical position in socialist society is this: Economic growth and environment protection are interlinked components of an effective metabolism between nature and society.

We have already scored great successes in the effective use of water. Our past 5-year plan covering the period from 1976 to 1980 showed an industrial production increase by 32 percent but a water consumption increase of only 4 percent in the industry during the same period. This goes to show that we required essentially less water per individual production process.

Under the current 5-year plan this tendency is supposed to be continued. Annual water consumption is to increase by a mere 0.8 percent as against an annual growth rate of more than 5 percent.

Agriculture, too, is called upon to save water. During the past few years many medium- and small-sized pools were built for supplying the LPG's. These pools are not utilized carefully in all cases. Thus, the pools of the Grossbeerener Graben are empty today because they were not closed soon enough. Genshagen LPG is responsible for this. Meanwhile, each drop of water falling from the sky gains a value of its own.

REPORTAGE ON BORDER VIOLATIONS, 'PROVOCATIONS'

Violator Held in Heiligenstadt

AU091900 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 5 June 1982, FRG citizen Michael-Chedli Djaiz violated the GDR state border by car in the Heiligenstadt area. He was detained. The responsible GDR organs are examining the details of the border violation.

Citizen Detained at Wartha

AU111426 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 6 June 1982, GDR security organs caught red-handed and detained FRG citizen Olaf-Hugo Boemken at the Wartha GDR border crossing station. As an agent of a criminal gang he had actively participated in subversive actions against the GDR. Preliminary proceedings were instituted and an arrest warrant was issued. The car used for the crime -- an "Opel" with license plates BO-KK 892 -- was impounded.

Security Stops 'Provocations'

AU180916 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jun 82 p 2

[ADN report: "Agents of Terrorist Associations Detained: Security Organs Prevent More Provocations Against GDR State Border"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- In the past few days GDR security organs have exposed and prevented several severe provocations by criminal and terrorist organizations from West Berlin. It was confirmed by agents' statements and by other available evidence that West Berlin quarters hostile to detente are encouraging and planning with unabated intensity dangerous provocations against the GDR and are carrying them out, disregarding all requirements for good neighborly relations with the GDR.

It was proved that leading forces with criminal records of the work group of the "international society for human rights" in West Berlin, in close cooperation with the notorious Turkish neofascist organization "Grey Wolves," the criminal "13 August registered work association," the "Stahlhelm L.V. Berlin registered militant organization" and the Springer concern are constantly undertaking serious acts of violence against the GDR state border and are exploiting these acts to recklessly slander the GDR.

These armed provocateurs engage in unscrupulous acts, such as bombing plots and other means and methods dangerous to the public, against the GDR state border and the members of the GDR Border Troops.

These provocateurs and terrorists, who are sufficiently known to the pertinent West Berlin authorities, are able to be trained unhindered in West Berlin in the use of fire arms, explosives and karate. They carry out their subversive activities with considerable financial support by the Springer concern in abuse of the generous GDR regulations for entering the GDR and in abuse of the transit agreement. These facts prove once more that the appropriate West Berlin authorities tolerate these acts aimed against detente and fail to comply with their responsibility for safeguarding order and security on the GDR state border.

## Fuerch Gang Agent Detained

AU172126 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jun 82 p 2

[ADN report: "Another Agent of Criminal Fuerch Gang Detained"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- One 14 June 1982 GDR security organs apprehended and detained (West) Berlin resident Stefan Quak at the Staaken GDR border crossing point. As a paid agent of the criminal Fuerch gang he actively participated in subversive acts on the GDR transit routes. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrent was issued. The BMW-520 automobile with license plate No B-AR 1583 used for the crime was impounded.

## Airspace Violation Protested

AU181511 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 13 June 1982 a single-engined FRG airplane of the Cessna 150 type with license plate D-EKAC violated the GDR's airspace in Suhl and Erfurt bezirkes. The airspace violator was forced to land on GDR territory. After the landing the passengers of the airplane, FRG citizens Wilhelm Goeb and Helga Segmehl, were handed over to the responsible GDR organs to clarify the causes of the airspace violation. Since then both persons have been sent back to the FRG.

This latest airspace violation is a serious breach of international law. The permanent representation of the GDR in the FRG resolutely protested this violation of GDR airspace at the FRG Chancellory and expressed the hope that the responsible FRG organs will undertake more efficient steps to prevent violations of GDR airspace in the future.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM FRENCH TU CONGRESS

LD181306 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 17 (MTI) -- Headed by Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of SZOT, the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, a SZOT delegation has attended the 41st Congress of CGT, the Confederation Generale du Travail of France in Lille. The delegation returned to Budapest today.

SED DELEGATION LEAVES BUDAPEST 18 JUNE

LD181904 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 18 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Berlin Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, headed by Felix Meier, secretary of the Berlin Party Committee, left Budapest on Friday. The delegation spent five days in Budapest on the invitation of the Budapest Committee of the HSWP and studied the economic activities of the Budapest party organs and organizations and visited several factories. Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, met with the delegation.

PARTY PROPAGANDA ACTIVISTS RETURN FROM USSR

LD181904 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 18 (MTI) -- Headed by Laszlo Fodor, deputy head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department at the HSWP CC, a delegation of Hungarian party activists visited the Soviet Union June 14-18 on the invitation of the CPSU CC. The delegation studied methods and the efficiency of the party guidance of the mass media, and met Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU CC and head of the Propaganda Department at the CC. The delegation returned to Budapest Friday.

PARTY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SOFIA 18 JUNE

LD191116 Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 18 (MTI) -- A Hungarian party delegation, led by Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HWSP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Political Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned to Budapest from Sofia on Friday evening. The delegation attended the International Theoretical Conference and the centenary ceremonies staged in Sofia on occasion of the 100th birth anniversary of Georgi Dimitrov, on the invitaion of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Members of the delegation were Jozsef Szabo, member of the HSWP Central Committee and rector of the political college, and Gyula Horn, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP Central Committee.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE FOREIGN DIGNITARIES 18 JUNE

Kadar: FRG's Rau

LD181102 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Janos Kadar has met Johannes Rau, prime minister of the FRG province of North Rhine-Westphalia and deputy chairman of the SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany]. They conducted an exchange of views about some important problems of international life and they reviewed the development of bilateral relations. They dealt in particular with cooperation between the MSZMP and the SPD.

Lazar: Romanian Official

LD181900 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 18 (MTI) -- Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar met Lieutenant-General Constantin Olteanu, Romanian minister of national defence -- in Hungary for an official friendly visit on the head of a military delegation -- here today. Present were Mihaly Korom, secretary of the HSWP CC, Army-General Lajos Czinege, minister of defence, and Romanian Ambassador Victor Boldjan.

Nemeth: PZPR's Messner

LD181912 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 18 (MTI) -- Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, met on Friday in Budapest Zbigniew Messner, member of the Politcal Committee of the Polish Untied Workers' Party and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship Committee of the PUWP, who headed a delegation to County Borosod-Abauj-Zemplen in the framework of twin county relations. The cordial comradely talks were attended by Karoly Grosz, member of the HSWP Central Committee and first secretary of the County Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen Party Committee.

COMMUNIQUE ON TUNISIAN CP LEADER'S VISIT

LD181926 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 18 Jun 82

["Communique on Mohamed Harmel's Visit" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, June 18 (MTI) -- Mohamed Harmel, first secretary of the Communist Party of Tunisia, visited Hungary on June 17-18 on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee.

Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee, held talks with Mohamed Harmel.

In cordial comradely talks, marked by a complete identity of views, the representatives of the two parties informed each other about the situation of their countries and exchanged views about timely international issues with special respect to the latest developments of the Middle East crisis. They reviewed important questions of the international labour movement and the relations between the two parties.

The two sides emphasized that the most important task of every progressive, peace-loving force in the present tense international situation was to avert the danger of war threatening humanity, check the armaments race and preserve the peace and security of the world.

They voiced concern over the extremely dangerous Lebanon situation, which threatens with the escalation of the war conflict. They resolutely condemned the aggression against Lebanon by the Israeli leadership, supported by extremist, reactionary circles, aggression which is aimed, in harmony with imperialist plans about the area, at annihilating the Palestinians and the Lebanese progressive forces and the dismemberment of Lebanon. They expressed support to all forces fighting against the Israel aggression and urged the immediate cessation of the armed attack on Lebanon, the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops, the guaranteeing of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon. They pointed out that lasting peace in the region could be assured only through a comprehensive and just settlement, realized through negotiations. They confirmed the readiness to strengthen inter-party relations and cooperation, which serve the advantage of both peoples and the cause of social progress.

Mohamed Harmel left Budapest Friday.

## LOSONCZI VISITS BURMA, PHILIPPINES 17-22 JUNE

### Wires Brezhnev En Route

LD181104 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, June 17 (MTI) -- Leaving Soviet airspace aboard his Burma-bound plane, Hungarian President Pal Losonczi wired his felicitations to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU CC and president of the Soviet Supreme Soviet.

### Visits Mausoleum, Pagoda

LD181212 Budapest MTI in English 1045 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Rangoon, June 18 (MTI) -- From special correspondent Karoly Patak:

Today Hungarian President Pal Losonczi, who started a five-day official friendly visit to Burma yesterday, paid his tributes at the Rangoon Mausoleum of Martyrs, the national holy place of Burma.

Accompanied by leading Burmese officials, Pal Losonczi then visited the Shwagadon Pagoda, the world's largest Buddhist church. According to local custom, he gave a donation to Shwegadon's wardens and wrote some lines to the visitor's book, wishing leaders and peoples of Burma further well-being and development, and peace to entire mankind.

Government officials and experts in Losonczi's suite started talks today morning. Tint Swe, first minister for industry, escorted the Hungarian president to the pharmaceutical factory of Gyogon.

### Flies to Pagan

LD191244 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Pal Losonczi and his entourage, who are visiting Burma, visited an animal-breeding complex in the vicinity of Rangoon this morning. The president of the Presidential Council was accompanied by Jenoe Vansca, minister of agriculture and food. After viewing the agricultural center the Hungarian delegation flew to the city of Pagan, some 700 km from the Burmese capital.

### Returns to Rangoon

LD202006 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, who is on an official visit to Burma has returned to the capital after a 1-day visit to the provinces. Pal Losonczi acquainted himself with the ancient capital of Burma which is famous for its many beautiful pagodas. The president of the Presidential Council was accompanied by Hungarian Government officials who reported to him on the results of the official talks conducted earlier.

Special Correspondent Karoly Pataki reports that the hosts expressed their willingness for cooperation with us. Burma, a traditional rice producer, is willing to deliver rice to Hungary in exchange for consumer goods. Hungarian enterprises could participate in the construction of small hydroelectric power stations and in the establishment of small factories serving the industrialization of Burmese villages.

The Burmese foreign minister stressed in connection with Pal Losonczi's visit that the talks are further strengthening friendly relations between the two countries, which can contribute to the deepening of further links primarily in the economic sphere.

## Departs Burma

LD210714 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Pal Losonczi concluded his official visit to Burma today. Before his departure, the president of the Presidential Council was received on a courtesy visit by the president of Burma and his wife. Pal Losonczi and his entourage have left Burma for the Philippines.

## Communique Released

LD211248 Budapest MTI in English 1012 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Rangoon, June 21 (MTI) -- From our special correspondent, Karoly Patak:

After concluding his official, friendship visit to Burma on June 17-21, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, left for Manila, the second and last station of his tour of South-East Asia on Monday.

Prior to his departure, Burmese President U San Yu and his wife paid a courtesy visit to the residency of President Losonczi and his wife.

Apart from the Burmese president and his wife, Pal Losonczi was seen off at Rangoon's airport by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha and Foreign Minister U Chi Hlaing.

During his visit to Burma, Pal Losonczi's party included Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food, Zsolt Bajnok, president of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers, Deputy Foreign Minister Vencel Hazi, and Tibor Melega, deputy foreign trade minister.

A press communique on the visit issued in Rangoon on June 21 points out:

The president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic had talks with U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. In the course of the talks, the sides informed each other on the state of the internal situation in their respective countries, and surveyed international issues of mutual interest and the state of bilateral relations and the opportunities for their development.

The two heads of states expressed conviction that Pal Losonczi's visit and talks in Burma gave an impetus to the development of Hungaro-Burmese relations and cooperation and the strengthening of the two countries' friendly relations. Each member of his party had talks with Burmese counterparts on the opportunities for the promotion of the two countries' bilateral relations.

As for world affairs, the sides expressed concern over the increase in international tension and the hotbeds of tension emerged in the various parts of the world. They firmly condemned the efforts that are aimed to increase the arms race and international tension and to revive cold war. They agreed on the importance of the unity of all peace-loving forces in maintaining the peaceful co-existence of countries of diverging social systems and in the development of mutually beneficial cooperation.

Advance in disarmament is of particular importance in safeguarding world peace. It was stated that concrete and resolute measures should be taken in order to curb the arms race and to ban weapons of mass destruction, first of all nuclear arms.

The sides assured of their full support of the talks on these issues. They welcomed the resumption of the Geneva Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms on June 29. They expressed hopes of the successful activity of the second special U.N. General Assembly on disarmament and its contribution to a progress in the cause of universal disarmament.

The visit was marked by a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

The president of the Presidential Council invited U San Yu to a visit to Hungary at a time convenient for him.

Arrives in Philippines 21 Jun

LD211328 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Pal Losonczi was received in the capital of the Philippines by the head of state, Ferdinand Marcos. The president arrived in Manila for an official visit; previously he had visited Burma. In Manila Pal Losonczi placed a wreath on the monument of the hero of Philippine liberation, Jose Rizal, and then, accompanied by President Marcos, he went to the Presidential Palace.

Official Talks Begin

LD220930 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Official Hungarian-Philippine talks have begun in Manila. Pal Losonczi first conducted an exchange of views with President Marcos, Prime Minister Virata, and Foreign Minister Romulo and were later joined by the members of the two delegations. After this, the president of the Presidential Council and his entourage called on the national museum as well as the Manilan Conference and Culture Center.

FINANCE MINISTER REPORTS ON STATE BUDGET

LD171912 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 17 (MTI) -- Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi reported on the implementation of last year's State Budget to Parliament today.

The 1981 budget finished with 472,600 million forints revenue and 482,100 million forints expenditure. Revenues were 5.6 percent, and expenditure 6.6 percent higher than in 1980. It was favourable that expenditure grew at a lower rate than planned and lower than the national economic income. Budget contribution to accumulation declined, and subsidies were kept within the planned limits. Simultaneously, higher sums were spent on measures to improve living-standards. The increase was 10.4 percent in health and social-welfare, 9.4 percent in the field of culture and 8 percent in social insurance. A total of 77,000 flats were built in 1981.

We fulfilled the obligations undertaken in international trade agreements, and there was a balance in the hard currency trade traffic. Personal consumption increased, and cultural and social-welfare provision continued to improve. The national income grew by 2 percent. These achievements were reached in worsening foreign economic conditions.

Last year we basically kept to the line set for several years by the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The main plans are the improvement of the economic balance, acceleration in the change-over to intensive economic growth and the consolidation of living standards.

As far as production and productivity is concerned, some companies produced poorer achievements, but there were also many which recorded an over 10 percent growth in sales income. The proportion of the most efficient enterprises, however, hardly changed. Interest funds of companies increased at a slower rate than profits. The majority of enterprises intentionally manufactured new, more competitive products and explored additional markets. The finance minister welcomed the increasing efforts of companies to establish partnership contacts.

Agricultural finances improved, despite a poor cereal output. The number of efficient large-scale farms of high production standard continued to rise, and losses were smaller than in 1980.

To continually improve the system of economic management and adapt it to changing conditions is indispensable for our national economic growth. In view of this year's experience, the government has taken interim measures to achieve the plan. The aim is for companies to make increased efforts to improve sales on foreign markets, and not to launch new investment projects but to complete the projects under way. We have taken a restrictive measure to check unjustified wage increases. The interim moves, which serve economic stability, should be primarily put into practice in economic political management.

We should solve our economic problems by ourselves. The results, however, largely depend on developments in the international situation and the policy of detente. At present the preservation of world peace and world economic stability is particularly important. The desire for peace of the socialist countries and their intention to coordinate their economic work was evident at the Budapest session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Developing bilateral relations and relevant high-level talks equally serve our domestic ends and the consolidation of the world situation.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MEETING REPORTED 18 JUNE

LD181858 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, June 18 (MTI) -- The two-day summer session of the Hungarian National Assembly concluded on Friday.

The debate on the report of Zoltan Juhar, minister of home trade, continued with 21 speeches Friday.

Deputies stressed the importance of stable supply and the necessity of improvement in the provision of small hamlets and (?villages). They pointed out that small business had had a favourable influence on supply, and suggested that in addition to supermarkets, they should be further developed.

Replying Zoltan Juhar emphasized the necessity of maintaining the level of supply. The minister pointed out that the independence of enterprises will be further increased, and the development of direct relations of trade and industry will be encouraged.

The ministerial report on the state of home trade and tourism and the minister's reply were approved by the National Assembly.

The summer session of the National Assembly concluded with questions from the floor.

Trade, Tourism Reports Adopted

LD181444 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] The summer session of the National Assembly has ended its work.

The deputies have adopted the minister of internal trade's report on the internal trade and tourism situation. In his answer to deputies' contributions, Zoltan Juhar said that the supply of goods must be maintained and this will require greater effort than before. He stressed that in towns and villages alike there is a need for small shops and local cooperatives and councils to see to their development. In the future, however, the profit ratio must be increased, even if this is accompanied by a rise in consumer prices. Speaking on other issues, Zoltan Juhar said that the establishment of new stores and big shops from state money cannot be promised at present. For this reason, in the interest of improving shopping conditions, a partnership of enterprises and cooperatives is needed, and premises intended for other pruposes will have to be converted for commercial objectives. Finally, speaking on tourism, the minister of internal trade stressed that its development can only take place alongside consideration for the population's interests. The Hungarian population should not be harmed by it, but should enjoy its advantages instead.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON LEBANON ISSUED 18 June

LD181218 Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 18 Jun 82

["Declaration of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic on Israel's Aggression" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, June 18 (MTI) -- The Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic notes with indignation that Israel is continuing armed aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. The unjustifiable onslaught is causing serious damage to human lives and civil property. Israel's unbridled and openly provocative conduct, the trampling on Lebanon's sovereignty are regretfully encouraged by the support, agreement and assistance of certain advanced capitalist countries.

The world was shocked to that when ordering the attack on Lebanon, the Israeli leaders simply ignored the presence of the UN peacekeeping forces, and are not heeding the UN Security Council's resolutions calling for a cease-fire and an immediate end of the armed operation. Now that their armed forces are occupying much of Lebanon, they are urging the sending of a multinational military force that would enable certain NATO powers to come into control of Lebanon.

The aggression places enormous responsibility on Israel's present leaders and their foreign abettors. They are endangering both the peace of the Middle East and the world and the future lot of the people of Israel.

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic -- expressing the will of the entire Hungarian people -- most resolutely demand an immediate and unconditional end of the aggression and that the Israeli leaders should immediately stop the genocidal war against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. The Hungarian Government calls for the full withdrawal of the Israeli invasion forces from Lebanon, the restoration of the integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Lebanon and the guaranteeing of its territorial inviolability. The Hungarian Government supports the righteous demand that Israel should reimburse the serious loss to human life and property. The Hungarian Government expects the Government of the United States and that of the other NATO countries maintaining good relations with Israel to make the necessary steps to halt the Israeli aggression.

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic deems it important to declare once again: A comprehensive and just solution of the Middle East crisis must be found in the framework of an international conference, where each interested side -- including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people -- are represented, and which guarantees the security and sovereignty of all the states of the region. It is indispensable for the creation of peace that Israel should end the occupation of the Arab territories, occupied in 1967, and that it should assure the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including the right of establishing their own independent state.

SARLOS ADDRESSES RAILROAD WORKERS 21 JUNE

LD212252 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] The participants of a workers meeting held in the northern vehicle repair plant of the Hungarian state railway have addressed a telegram in the interest of peace and security to the chairman of the United Nations General Assembly special session. In the speech he made at the mass rally, Istvan Sarlos, MSZMP Politburo member and general secretary of the National Council of the People's Front, stressed that today when the arguments of the opponents of detente are once again frequently heard, the socialist countries, aware of (?their strength), continue to propose the alternative of discussion and agreement.

USSR, CSSR TO TAKE PART IN MANEUVERS IN HUNGARY

LD211650 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] International military exercises will begin in the coming days in Hungary, in accordance with the training plan of the Warsaw Treaty. The cadres and troops of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet army and the Hungarian People's Army will be taking part in the maneuvers, with the participation of reserves.

BRIEFS

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE -- Budapest, June 21 (MTI) -- The board of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce met today to discuss the achievements of Hungarian enterprises last year. Speakers included Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai and agreed that in view of the faster than expected worsening in external conditions, there is a growing need for more initiatives and more help from the system of economic regulations. The board accepted the resignation of Chamber President Dr Lajos Dozsa, general manager of the Hungarian aluminium industry trust, and acknowledged his services. Dr Tamas Bec[illegible], general manager of the flax knitting and weaving enterprise, has been elected as president. The resignation of Chamber Vice-President Istvan Kovacs, general manager of Chemokomplex foreign trade company, who resigned because of pressure of other engagements, was also accepted and his service praised. Dr Jozsef Heiszig, general manager of Metallimpex foreign trade company, has been elected in his stead. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 21 Jun 82 LD]

JARUZELSKI MEETS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES PRESIDENT

LD211302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of Military Council of National Salvation, has received the president of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Prof Aleksander Gieysztor.

The two exchanged views on the current situation in the academy and discussed the place and tasks of the scientific milieu in leading the country out of the socio-political and economic crisis. The conversation also touched upon a number of problems preying on the minds of scholars at present.

POLONIAN ECONOMIC FORUM OPENS IN POZNAN 21 JUN

Kowalczyk Attends

LD211222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The Polonia economic forum, which is being held at the same time as the Poznan Fair for the eighth time, opened today. Some 500 participants, including 200 guests of Polish extraction from abroad, among them several dozen owners of Polonia firms already operating in Poland, are attending.

The deliberations held in the Crats Chamber Hall were opened by Witold Mlynczak, deputy chairman of the Council of State, chairman of the association for liaison with the roles abroad 'Polonia'. The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Edward Kowalczyk was also present. The chief organizer of the forum is the Polonia Society.

At the microphone is the secretary general of the association, Ambassador Wojciech Jaskot.

[Begin recording] Before the forum we were asked whether by any chance the martial law would bring about the severance of all ties with Polonia, including those with the economic organs.

This forum and the large attendance by economic activists stemming from Polonia contradicts this kind of view and proves that these ties with Polonia continue to be durable. [end recording]

Polonia Benefits Touted

LD211506 Warsaw PAP in English 1421 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw 21 Jun -- In an article headlined "Sentiments and Interests" published in TRYBUNA LUDU Prof. Jozef Prpkiewicz wrote that the activity of Polonian enterprises in Poland may become in the near future a mutually advantageous alternative to the coproduction with foreign capitalist firms promoted by Polish authorities in the 1970s.

He recalled that last year, 154 Polonian small industry enterprises employing some 3,000 people recorded a remarkable turnover of 3.1 billion zloties and an export of goods worth 2 million dollars, which proved their performance to be 2.3 times better than that of similar domestic enterprises.

"Therefore, it is a most positive fact that the principles of economic activity of foreign enterprises will shortly be regulated by a legal act" as this "should increase the role of Polonian enterprises which is precursory in this area," Prof. Papkiewicz opined.

Referring to the Polonian economic forum which is opening in Poznan today, the professor emphasized that one could not underestimate the patriotic sentiments of the owners of those enterprises, who while looking for attractive terms for investing their money know better the realities of Polish economy and show greater confidence in its scability and development prospects than the much more cautious foreign businessmen.

He also stressed that Polonian enterprises may play a relevant role in the overcoming of the economic crisis in Poland but in order to ensure that the drafted law on foreign enterprises must create durable, credible and competitive conditions for their activity.

PZPR POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND MEETINGS 21-22 JUN

Olszowski at Awards Ceremony

LD212236 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] For the 25th time, the awards of the chairman of the Committee for Radio and TV Affairs for creative work and activity in radio and TV have been presented in Warsaw. Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Jerzy Grzybczak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the ZSL Supreme Committee; Alfred Beszterda, member of the Presidium and secretary of the SD Central Committee; Maj Gen Albin Zyto, deputy head of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army, and Leslaw Tokarski, head of the Press, Radio and Television Department of the PZPR Central Committee, participated. [passage indistinct]

Orzechowski at Olsztyn

LD212248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1715 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] The place and role of the young generation in the socio-economic development of the voivodship were the subject of a plenary session of the Olsztyn Voivodship PZPR Committee. Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, participated in the plenum.

The plenum was preceded by several dozen consultative meetings of the party voivodship echelon active and leadership with the youth from various milieus. During the plenum it was stressed that youth matters should be seen in the context of the broad political, social and economic crisis through which the country is passing. Much attention was devoted to obligations of [words indistinct]. Marian Orzechowski in his speech pointed out that conditions should be created which permit the maximum consumption [as heard] of the values of young people for the common good of the present and future generations. The next plenum of the Central Committee, devoted to the matters of youth, should draw (?a vision) of socialist Poland at the end of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st centuries.

Kubiak, Others

LD221006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Political work among young people, the aspirations and aims of the young generation and the vital need to consolidate socialist upbringing were discussed at a voivodship conference of the party and youth aktiv in Siedlce. Politburo member Kazimerz Barcikowski, who took part, devoted much attention to matters linked with the approaching ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum and the problems of the younger generation.

The significance of ideological work and a common upbringing front was stressed at a meeting of the voivodship party aktiv and of representatives of various youth milieus in Suwalki. Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, who took part in the meeting, stated that there should be a general mobilization of all young people, regardless of their affiliation, to implement the program for getting the country out of the crisis, outlined at the party's ninth congress.

Hieronim Kubiak has met with the sociopolitical aktiv of the Lenin metallurgical plant in Krakow. The country's sociopolitical situation was discussed. Hieronim Kubiak reported on the most important directions of the work of the central authorities, undertaken with the aim of getting the country out of the sociopolitical and economic crisis.

DAILY YOUTH PAPER DISCUSSES TRADE UNIONISM

AU171344 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 15 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Wladyslaw Styczynski commentary: "What Sort of Trade Unions? Irrevocably New Ones"]

[Text] I approach the subject of the future of the trade union movement with a beating heart. Not because I am afraid to voice my own views, and not only because I was involved with the entire problem as a journalist and to a certain extent as an activist during an extremely busy year in my life.

There is a "curious" stagnation with the reactivation of workers' self-management bodies, despite the adoption of a clear and positive stance on this subject by the three main leadership forces in our country: the PZPR Central Committee, the Sejm and the government. And it is no coincidence that the clever idea was voiced that the reactivation of workers' self-management bodies should be the first stage in socially activating the work forces, in this way creating the right conditions for the reactivation of trade unions.

Because it is said in various places that it is most convenient to run an enterprise without a self-management body, it ought to be stressed that the trade union movement is without doubt a part of widely-conceived self-management not only by the work forces but also by the entire community, and the first question one ought to ask is not "What sort of unions?" but the hard yet honest question "Are trade unions necessary?"

This question cannot be laughed away and rejected as being absurd, because at the beginning of martial law social commissions arose in enterprises, examining and forming opinions on basic problems concerning the lives and health of workers, including those problems covered by the work code. And these commissions have been successfully active for several months. They deal with benefits, vacations, stays in sanatoriums, housing matters, work hygiene, tickets for artistic and sports events -- in other words the complete range of matters in which the "old unions", before August 1980, were interested. But the social commissions are doing the same thing with rather less expenditure of strength and resources: without collecting membership fees, without creating paid positions and without rebuilding leadership hierarchies for central administrations and national commissions. The activity of the present social commissions is supported technically and organizationally by the administrative and social workers' cells that have existed in enterprises for many years. Obviously, restoring one more element to social matters would be irrational, because too many cooks....

Nevertheless, discussion on the future shape of the trade unions is gaining strength, which is evidenced by more and more frequent statements by members of suspended unions of all three streams in publications and in private or public discussions.

The "trade union" idea has obviously become considerably more attractive to a working man than it was 2 years ago. Let me stress that the post-August trade union movement in all of its three streams was initially a refusal to be dependent on any hierarchy. People felt that there were other ways one could move around Poland and that the man-in-the-street could become a partner of the authorities.

It seems to me that, contrary to appearances, we do not know much about the achievements of Solidarity's bottom cells and those of the branch and autonomous trade unions. However, we know everything about the deeds and intentions of Solidarity's antistate and antination extremist leadership and its connections with the national and foreign right-wing. They felt the effects of this activity next to their own skin, and millions of ordinary people fighting for their existence felt it too, without even reading the press. Nevertheless the fact is that the authorities negotiated with this same extremist leadership, which is now interned, almost up to the last moment, and in this way identified it with the entire union. Perhaps the Solidarity members themselves should feel the most sorry for their hooligan leaders because in their conceit they "established" a young and energetic movement, which seemed wonderful at the outset.

I fear that further reproducing these accusations, although they are right, begins to cloud the issue and leads the impression that the Solidarity base of many millions of people, above all working people, constituted a docile and immature mass capable of being easily manipulated. Only an honest explanation of the reasons behind the Solidarity base's purpose will enable us all to understand the circumstances of our social drama today.

In the meantime, numerous factory and departmental committees of Solidarity in enterprises, consisting mainly of young workers, technicians and economists, consisting mainly of young workers, technicians and economists, strove to join in real self-management, especially during the first months, in this way accepting joint responsibility for the affairs of their plants.

The Industiral Branch Trade Union movement went through very interesting transformations during the post-August period. I stress it was a movement, and not a hardened leadership element of the "chief administrations." The lower level echelons on enterprises became much younger — many factory activists in factory organizations were aged between 25 and 35. They displayed great spirit and an unyielding attitude, defending the worthiness and value of the class union movement, often in isolation. Rank and file "branch unionists" displayed no less spirit. Being a minority, these often had a difficult life, but they were able to hold on to their jobs during the "Solidarity" strike distrubances. Not concealing their support for the idea of socialism, these new echelons of the Industrial Branch Trade Union movement were able to talk openly with representatives of the authorities of all levels and accuse them of vacillating and being inconsistent, especially before the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. Considerable changes also occurred in internal union life, in the bottom and middle structures. Unlike Solidarity, whose structures were suddenly becoming bureaucratic and whose full-time payroll was increasing, the "branch unionists" were counting above all on social work. There was not a single full-time employee in this movement's voivodship consultation committees. Yet these committees were able to act just as effectively as the powerful full-time apparatus of the "chapters." In addition, exceptionally pleasant and friendly relationships and the rejection of Hierarchical courtesies established themselves in this movement.

When one also includes the interesting ideas of "constitutional work" put forward by the Autonomous Trade Unions, one can say that the trade union movement can only be reborn as an irrevocably new one.

## LE FIGARO DISPATCH VIEWS RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

PM211045 Paris LE FIGARO in French 19-20 Jun 82 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Minor News Which Says a Great Deal..."]

[Excerpt] Warsaw -- A collection of minor factual reports sometimes says more about the situation in a country than a long commentary. Here are a few examples:

-- The Poznan PZPR Committee plenum adopted a resolution which was not published anywhere, not even in the local party press, and that is unprecedented. It is easy to understand why when you read it. The plenum protests the Politburo's sacking of regional first secretary Skrzyptzak. The Poznan committee expresses its "concern at the form of the decision and the way in which it was taken" and adds that the judgments given to justify it "are not convincing" and are "regarded as erroneous by the workers." Judging from many discussions with party members and non-party-members, the plenum also believes that "that decision has caused social anger and bitterness among the party members." Consequently the Poznan party organization calls on the Central Committee itself to take a stance on the Politburo's decision at its next meeting.

-- Clandestine publication TYGODNIK WOJENNY (June edition of the weekly [as published]) publishes the text of a letter claimed to have been sent 24 April to Dr Zielinski, the director of a Warsaw hospital, by Major Czepinski, chief of the downtown Warsaw Militia in anticipation of the 1 May demonstrations. The major asks the director to prepare to receive between 29 April and 1 May people suffering from psychiatric disorders and having tendencies to distrub public order by the organization of all kinds of mass demonstrations." [no opening quotemarks]

We can only hope, although it is doubtful, that that letter is not authentic. Is it really possible that the Sovietization of Polish public life should be so far advanced?

-- The Warsaw party information center newsletter reports that party members who, for one reason or another, receive money from the West will have to pay their party contributions in foreign currency. The report explains that the currency will be used to buy foreign publications on the international workers movement or printing equipment, and for foreign visits and meetings. After all, is it not rather comforting to see the members of Eastern bloc communist parties paying their contributions in dollars?

KATOWICE DAILY ATTACKS IDEA OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE

PM220959 Katowice TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 14 Jun 82 p 4

[Janusz Strzelczyk article: "Resistance Against Yourself"]

[Text] In certain circles, especially among young people, it has recently become most "fashionable" to wear resistors. In itself, wearing such a harmless electronic device as an "adornment" would certainly merely be a fad of no great significance if an entire "ideology" had not been invented to go with it. So wearing a resistor is supposed to mean that the person thus adorned is opposed to the authorities. It is a partial and spectacular implementation of the slogan of passive resistance. Obviously, every person wearing a resistor believes himslef to be a national hero and a candidate for martyrdom.

The term "passive resistance" itself has not been invented just for fun. People advocating it would like to see Poles pretend that they work or, preferably, engage in acts of sabotage. Certain desperate would-be ministers who were so recently arranging prominent positions for themselves are now dreaming about completely disorganizing our economy. They have been joined by a considerable group of "sincere democrats" who as recently as the seventies enjoyed favors and privileges but now refuse to "collaborate." Those home-bred politicans pin thier greatest hopes on young people, who are to become the main resistance force. Right from the beginning, young people are to forgo their opportunities and not even seek to fulfill their ambitions. And yet it is generally known that even without such destructive activities the situation of the younger generation would be very difficult. Efforts are being made to persuade all young people that they are a lost generation and that their life will be tantamount to hopeless existence in a country devoid of prospects. Let them, therefore give vent to their frustration by throwing stones and breaking windows.

The truth about the need for hard work is not to the taste of professional healers of the economy. The main objective of "opposition" strategists is to provoke the authorities into actions which will enable those strategists to say: "Look how brutal they are, how totalitarian this system is." They are not interested in talks on the subject of national accord because they do not want to talk, they want to rule. In its demagoguery, the so-called democratic opposition is predisposed to a greater extent than any other political force to lead Poland toward a bright future and has a ready-made recipe for all our ills. The only problem is that throughout the post-August period that very savior "democratic opposition" was split into dozens of organizations and factions and, while waging a fight against the authorities, was engaged in internal forays and was competing for the West's favors (that is, financial assistance). It is now no longer even a question of saving what was good during the August 1980-December 1981 period but of renewing efforts to dismantle the state at the greatest cost possible.

Attempts to take advantage of many people's disorientation are tantamount to a cold-blooded and unforgivable game played by politicos who have realized that in the end their maneuvers are bound to fail all the same. However, this has not prevented them from spurring on disoriented groups in the community toward masochistic adventures supposed to domonstrate their strength. Poland is and will remain socialist. That is a fact. Saber rattling and dreams about big-power status are dangerous fantasies which could bring us to ruin.

Whether Poland will be strong and prosperous depends on us and no one else. Let us put our house in order by ourselves, because no one will either do that for us or keep us. And the CIA boys will certainly not help us.

Passive resistance is resistance against yourself. In a few decades' time, the next generation will not ask how old we were in 1982. Our children will ask: What did you do then, father? You will feel silly if your answer has to be: I engaged in passive resistance. All of us who are no longer children will be called to account. Self-absolution will not help us in any way. It is simply necessary to set your hand to the task instead of taking offense at everybody and everything. It is much easier to destroy than to build, and no work will show results right away, we will have to forgo many things, but retiring into your own shell and saying "no" to everything is childish and silly. Even a minimum sense of responsibility enjoins discretion. No one has exempted anyone from the duty to think. Whoever refuses to listen to his government should at least listen to reason.

PS: To avoid misunderstanding, I would like to add that I am a very young man who has just embarked on his first professional job.

TOURIST COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

AU152022 Sofia BTA in English 1920 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Poznan, 15 Jun (BTA) -- At the international fair in Poznan a Bulgaro-Polish agreement in the field of tourist construction was signed today. In the agreement the Polish "budimeks" construction organization is planned to build hotels, motels and campings and to participate in the repair works of the tourist sites existing in the next five years in Bulgaria.

The Polish builders are now participating in the construction of hotels and vacation villages in Sofia, in the mountain resorts "Borovets" and Pamporovo and in the sea side resorts "Albena" and "Kamchia".

DAILIES COMMENT ON HUNGARIAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD181606 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw 18 June PAP -- Two Polish dailies brought today commentaries on the 34 years-old Polish-Hungarian friendship and cooperation.

The official government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA wrote that the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Poland and Hungary in 1948, resulted from the decision of both countries to follow the socialist path of development.

"Polish-Hungarian alliance and cooperation constitutes an important factor for the integrity of the whole community of socialist nations. It is also a significant factor in the peaceful shaping of relations in Europe," the daily declared.

Economic cooperation features prominently in Polish-Hungarian relations. The trade between the two countries is planned to reach to the total of 640 million roubles this year, RZECZPOSPOLITA indicated.

"The latest visit to Budapest of the Polish party-state delegation headed by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, showed that the opportunities for expanding mutually beneficial cooperation are considerable.

This allows to believe that the Polish-Hungarian cooperation embarked upon 34 years ago, will be further intensified and will contribute to the accelarated socio-economic development of the two fraternal countries, RZECZPOSPOLITA concluded.

Commenting on the same subject, the United Peasants' Party paper DZIENNK LUDOWY pointed out that Poland's relations with Hungary have always been, also historically speaking, good or excellent.

"Thus the treaty signed on June 18, 1948, between Poland and Hungary, fell on a fertile ground. Mutual cooperation, reinforced by a common socio-economic system and membership of the same political camp, as well as similar, with respect to their scale and aims, desires and aspirations, also contribute to the consolidation and strengthening of the ties between the two nations," DZIENNIK LUDOWY concluded.

SEJM SPEAKER GUCWA LEADS DELEGATION TO USSR

Visits Tadzhikistan

LD151910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1715 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] The delegation of Polish members of parliament headed by Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa, which is paying a visit to the Soviet Union, returned today to Moscow from Tadzhikistan. The delegation has had talks with deputies of both chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The significance of the further development of contacts between the two parliaments was emphasized.

The Supreme Soviet gave a dinner in honor of the Polish delegation which will end its official visit to the Soviet Union tomorrow.

PAP Report

LD171400 Warsaw PAP in English 1115 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 June (PAP) -- A delegation of the Polish Sejm (parliament) led by Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa ended its official visit of friendship to the Soviet Union.

The Polish parliamentary delegation held talks with CPSU Central Committee Political Bureau alternate member and First Vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Vasiliy Kuznetsov, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Aleksey Shitikov, and other deputies to the Soviet parliament.

The talks concentrated on broad exchange of information and lines and forms of further comprehensive cooperation experience between the Polish Sejm and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR were set out.

Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa told the Moscow PAP correspondent that the present visit aimed at t htening friendly cooperation between the Polish and Soviet nations and to acquaint Soviet parliamentarians with the situation and problems in Poland to the solution of which the Polish Sejm is actively contributing. [words indistinct] had been met, he said.

It is necessary to do everything today to make Polish-Soviet friendship permanent, and the understanding of this friendship, an everyday practice, said Stanislaw Gucwa.

Struggle for peace became a particularly important task of interparliamentary cooperation at present. We fully solidarize with and support the appeal of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to parliaments and nations of the world for preventing the threat of a nuclear war and for security of nations. Particularly today Poles have been feeling the effects of the adventurist policy, pressure and restrictions employed by the U.S. Government and governments of NATO states against our country.

One must not forget that only strength, friendship and fraternal aid of the USSR protects us from an imperialist crusade and makes it possible to defend our national reasons, to rebuild the socialist economy according to the Polish reason of state and to Poland's constitution. The course of the Sejm's delegation's visit to the USSR reaffirmed that truth once again, the Sejm marshal said.

Delegation Ends Visit 16 Jun

LD170142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] A delegation of the Polish Sejm led by its speaker, Stanislaw Gucwa, has finished a friendly, official visit to the Soviet Union. The delegation met with the first deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Vasiliy Kuznetsov, and with the chairmen of the chambers of the Soviet parliament, Vitaliy Ruben and Aleksey Shitikov. It engaged in a broad exchange of information and experience. The directions and forms of further multi-faceted cooperation between the Polish Sejm and the USSR Supreme Soviet were discussed.

ZSL DELEGATION ATTENDS FINNISH PARTY CONGRESS

Malinowski Heads Delegation

LD181534 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Helsinki, 18 June -- Polish Delegation at Finland's Centre Party Congress (by PAP correspondent Andrzej Nowicki) -- A delegation of the United Peasant Party [UPP], led by the party's chairman, Vice-Premier Roman Malinowski, is attending the debates of the national congress of the Finnish Centre Party which opened in Rovaniemi today.

The UPP and the Finnish Centre Party, which represents chiefly the interests of farmers, have been maintaining for years close contacts and cooperation. Their representatives as a rule take part in the congress of the two parties. Also the parliamentary deputies of the two parties frequently exchange visits. It is expected that members of the parliamentary group of the Centre Party will pay a visit to Poland this year. Currently, a group of women activists of the United Peasant Party is staying in Finland at the invitation of the Centre Party.

Malinowski Meets Sorsa

LD220110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL delegation to the national congress of the Finnish Center Party and chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, was received by Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa today. The state of Polish-Finnish cooperation, especially economic cooperation, was discussed with emphasis on the possibility of expanding it through joint ventures in third markets, including the Scandinavian market. Deputy Prime Minister Malinowski also paid a visit to the chairman of the Finnish Parliament, Johannes Virolaimen, and met Minister of Trade and Industry Esko Ollila.

BRIEFS

MINISTRY PERSONNEL CHANGES -- Warsaw 20 June -- The prime minister, on a motion from the minister of building and contruction materials industry, recalled Witold Dabrowski and Zdzislaw Grela from their posts as undersecretaries in the ministry, and appointed Stanislaw Pajewski and Janusz Prokopiak to replace them. The prime minister also appointed, on a motion fromthe minister of the metallurgical and engineering industry, Professor Krzysztof Badzmiroweki as undersecretary in that ministry. [Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 21 Jun 82 LD]

SYRIAN PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES CEAUSESCU ENVOY

AU211831 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Damascus (AGERPRES) 21/06/82 -- Messages of friendship were exchanged in Damascus between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad, occasioned by the call paid on the Syrian head of state by Vasile Pungan, special envoy of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On the occasion opinions were exchanged at length on problems concerning the relations between the two countries and peoples as well as on certain important aspects of the international life in general, of the developments in the Middle East, of the Iraqi-Iranian war and of the events in Lebanon in special. The sides stressed the need for efforts to continue in view of finding political solutions to the conflicts in the Middle East.

President Hafiz al-Asad appreciated highly the efforts made by Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu himself in view of attaining a just, lasting peace in the Middle East, grounded on the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories, on the unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the territories of Lebanon, and on ensuring the integrity, independence and sovereignty of that country, on the settlement of the Palestinian issue -- the essence of the conflict in the zone -- in agreement with the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, inclusive of its right to self-determination and independent statehood, on observance of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the states in the region.

At the same time the sides analyzed the stage attained in various domains at present by the relations between Romania and Syria, stressed the special importance of the Romanian-Syrian summit dialogue in Damascus, occasioned by the recent visit paid there by President Nicolae Ceausescu. President Hafiz al-Asad expressed special satisfaction at the ascending course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Syria and Romania.

The interview passed in a warm atmosphere of friendship and cordiality.

ROMANIAN-EGYPTIAN JOINT COMMISSION ENDS SESSION

AU181945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, (AGERPRES) 18/6/1982 -- The 13th session of the joint Romanian-Egyptian Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation concluded in Bucharest on June 18.

During the session, the two delegations noted with satisfaction that the economic relations between Romania and Egypt witnessed a steadily upward course in accordance with the decisions and understandings covenanted during the summit meetings and talks, that broad possibilities existed to further develop the relations of bilateral cooperation on multiple planes, in the interests of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and collaboration in the world. In that context, new ways and means were established for the deepening and diversification of the Romanian-Egyptian economic cooperation, for the expansion of the commercial exchanges.

At the end of the session, the co-chairmen of the commission, Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, and Muhammad 'Abd al-Fattah Ibrahim, deputy premier for economic and financial affairs and minister for investment and international cooperation of Egypt, signed the protocol of the session which stipulates specific measures for the development of cooperation in and specialization of production, the achievement of economic objectives of joint interest in machine building, chemical industry, mining, oil, transport and agriculture, as well as the increase of goods exchanges between the two countries.

## Ceausescu Receives Ibrahim

AU191924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest (AGERPRES) -- On June 19, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Muhammad 'Abd al-Fattah Ibrahim, deputy premier for economic and financial affairs and minister for investment and international cooperation of the Arab Republic of Egypt, head of the Egyptian delegation to the 13th session of the joint Romanian-Egyptian Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation held in Bucharest.

Attending the interview was Cheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, head of the Romanian delegation to the proceedings of the commission.

The guest conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm, friendly salute and most cordial wishes of good health and happiness on behalf of President Husni Mubarak and the Romanian people a message of friendship on behalf of the Egyptian people. He also showed that he had the lofty mission of expressing, on behalf of President Husni Mubarak and of the Egyptian people high appreciation of the steady efforts of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu personally for the establishment of a global, just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the feelings expressed and requested that the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt be conveyed a warm salute and the Egyptian people best wishes.

During the interview the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Egypt were highlighted with satisfaction and emphasis was placed on the decisive role of the Romanian-Egyptian summit dialogue in promoting and expanding those relations.

Both sides assessed that the current session of the joint governmental commission contributed with its positive results, through the actions envisaged, to the intensifying and diversifying the economic links as well as the commercial exchanges. The joint wish was expressed to further the cooperation in and specialization of production in other sectors of mutual interest too, for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, security and progress.

Questions of the international political life were also approached, particularly those concerning the developments in the Middle East. By common agreement, it was emphasized that the present situation in the Middle East called for intensified efforts for the establishment of a global, just and durable peace in the area. Israel's military action in Lebanon against the independence of Lebanon and the Palestinian people was condemned, since it aggravates still more the situation in the Middle East. It was stressed that an end should be put to that action and the Israeli troops should withdraw without delay from that country.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

## BUCHAREST MEETING MARKS DIMITROV ANNIVERSARY

AU172039 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Jun (AGERPRES) -- The Bucharest municipal RCP committee organized a festive meeting on June 17 to mark the birth centennial of Georgi Dimitrov, devoted son and leader of the Bulgarian people, outstanding militant of the international communist and working class movement.

Attending were Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Academy of Sociopolitical Sciences, veteran militants of the working-class movement, party members since the years of underground activity, personalities of the scientific and cultural-artistic life, numerous working people from Bucharest enterprises and institutions. Addressing the audience was Ion Popescu-Puturi, member of the CC of the RCP, director of the Institute of Historical and Sociopolitical Studies under the CC of the RCP.

ZAMBIAN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU181446 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/6/1982 -- A delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, led by Humphrey Mulemba, secretary-general of that party, arrived in Bucharest on June 18 in the evening for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

At the airport the guests were welcomed by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, other officials.

Received by Cazacu

AU191920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, (AGERPRES) 19/6/1982 -- Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, had talks on June 19 with the delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia led by Humphrey Mulemba, secretary-general of that party, now paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

Information was exchanged on the occasion on the activity and current concerns of the Romanian Communist Party and the United National Independence Party of Zambia, and the wish was expressed to develop and deepen, in the future as well, the fine relations and the solidarity between the two parties, in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, of the talks conducted and understandings reached by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Dr. Kenneth D. Kaunda, in the interests of the Romanian and Zambian peoples, of the cause of peace, security and national independence, of progress and collaboration among nations. Aspects of the political international life were also approached.

The talks passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Ceausescu Receives Delegation

AU212126 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/6/1982 -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on Monday the delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia -- UNIP, led by Humphrey Mulemba, secretary-general of the party, who visits our country at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

Expressing full gratitude for the interview granted, for the possibility afforded to visit Romania and to get to know directly some of the outstanding achievements marked by the Romanian people under the RCP leadership, the leader of the delegation handed over to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu a message of friendship from the president of the Republic of Zambia, Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the United National Independence Party, and conveyed from him best wishes of good health and happiness, and to the friendly Romanian people -- progress and prosperity. The guest expressed the Zambian people's gratitude for the support given by our country in cadres' training, in technical assistance, to Zambia. Likewise, he assessed highly the foreign policy of Romania, the untiring activity of President Nicolae Ceausescu in the world arena.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the feelings expressed and requested that President Kenneth David Kaunda be conveyed his warm salute, best wishes, and the friendly Zambian people wishes of fresh successes in the homeland's socioeconomic development.

During the talks emphasis was placed on the good relations developing between Romania and Zambia, between the Romanian Communist Party and the United National Independence Party of Zambia, in the spirit of mutual esteem and regard, of the talks and understandings reached between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenneth David Kaunda, in the interests of the Romania people and of the Zambian people, of the cause of peace, security and national independence, of progress and collaboration among nations.

Approached were also problems of the current international situation. In this frame, emphasis was placed on the need for further action to be taken for halting the international tension, the emplacement of new missiles and for the elimination of the ones in place, for the settlement by political, negotiated means, without using force and threat with force, of the states of tension and conflict existing in various zones of the world, for the cessation of the arms race and the cutting down of the military expenditures, for the resumption and strengthening of the course toward detente, peace and independence.

Referring to the situation in Africa, they highlighted the necessity that the problems on that continent be solved by Africans themselves, without any outside immixture, and the importance of the struggle for Namibia's independence, against the racist policy of the minority regime in South Africa.

During the talk it was highlighted that under the circumstances the strengthening of the unity of action and of the solidarity is necessary, of the developing countries, of the nonaligned countries, of all anti-imperialist progressive forces for the eradication of underdevelopment, for filling the gap between the rich and poor countries and the building of a new international economic order.

The decermination was expressed, of the Romanian Communist Party and of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, of Romania and Zambia, to collaborate in the future, too, in order to fully make their contribution to the struggle against the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy, to the development of a climate of peace, security, collaboration and understanding in Europe, Africa and the world over, to the attainment of the ideals of freedom, independence and progress of all peoples.

The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship and cordiality.

FIRST MOSCOW-BUCHAREST IL-86 FLIGHT REPORTED

AU171026 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 15 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] On the occasion of the first demonstration flight of a Soviet IL-86 passenger and cargo plane from Moscow to Bucharest, a press conference took place at Otopeni Airport on 14 June. On board the modern airbus, the chief of Aeroflot Airlines and the captain of the Soviet plane described its characteristics and certain aspects of current Soviet-Romanian cooperation in air transportation.

The conference was attended by Maj Gen Aurel Raican, head of the civil aviation department; Liviu Sabau, director of TAROM Airlines; representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Tourism, and by Romanian and Soviet journalists.

L.I. Boiko, minister counselor at the USSR Embassy in Bucharest, and embassy staff members were also present.

OFFICIAL, PRESS COMMENT ON DISARMAMENT, REAGAN

Mojsov on Return From UN

LD181820 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Statement by Lazar Mojsov, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, at Belgrade airport 18 June on arrival from UN General Assembly -- live or recorded]

[Text] The UN General Assembly special session in New York is nearly half-way through its work. A large number of statesmen from all over the owrld, from about 70 countries, have so far taken part in the general debate. Notable speeches were given by our president of the presidency, Comrade Petar Stambolic, by Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki, by Italian Prime Minister Spadolni, and by Chancellor Schmidt. The speech by the Soviet foreign minister and the speech by U.S. President Ronald Reagan yesterday have aroused particular interest. The joint aim of all these statements is to express concern about the present arms race and its dangerous escalation. But the speeches by representatives of the great powers and their bloc allies contain apparent cold war intonations, mutual accusations and shifting of responsibility to the other side for the present grave situation in international relations. However, while this rhetoric of appeals, words and mutual accusations goes on from day to day from the General Assembly rostrum, great concern and even fear is caused by the many crisis situations and war conflicts -- wars which are waged parallel with this escalation of the arms race.

What has aroused great indignation in United Nations circles is Israel's brutal aggression against Lebanon, which has been deliberately carried out precisely at this very dangerous juncture in international relations and which is aimed at a bloody settling of accounts with the Palestinians and their liberation organization. Appeals and words are many but, unfortunately, the United Nations and its main organ, the Security Council, are still blocked and incapable of halting this brutal Israeli aggression. It is necessary to invest great efforts, particularly by the nonaligned countries, in order that at long last an end can be put to this Israeli aggression, so that this brutal behavior can be curbed and so that Israeli troops will withdraw urgently from Lebanese territory.

However, the nonaligned countries are greatly interested that other crisis situations should be resovled and that other wars, particularly the tragic war between Iran and Iraq, should be stopped. If this war goes on, it will lead to even more dramatic consequences not only for these two countries, but also for the whole of the Middle East region. As was shown at the recent meeting of the coordinating bureau in Havana, the nonaligned countries have both the aspiration and the desire to be more active at this critical point in time in international relations and to see that everything possible should be done to halt this tragic war between Iran and Iraq. This would permit a greater activation and revitalization of the Nonaligned Movement countries. With regard to these parallel escalations -- the escalation of the arms race and the escalation of war conflicts -- the nonaligned countries are the only ones at this time who could do something to prevent the further exacerbation, rivalry and tragic consequences from this for the whole world.

TANJUG Reports Reagan Speech

LD172216 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2118 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, June 17 (TANJUG) -- United States President Reagan has presented to the UN General Assembly his "Agenda for Peace" and invited the Soviet Union to join the United States in the effort.

The Reagan "Agenda for Peace" calls for the limitation of the medium-range missiles deployed on land, the reduction by one-third of the strategic ballistic missile nuclear warheads, a major reduction of NATO and Warsaw Treaty land and air forces and guarantees that the risk of an accidental war will be diminished.

President Reagan particularly dwelt on his latest proposal for talks on a mutual and balanced reduction of the two alliances' land forces. He called on the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty countries to view the proposal as a means for reaching agreement and also for implementing the Helsinki accords on security and cooperation in Europe.

The United States President proposed the convening of an international conference on military spending and called on the Soviet Union to join the United States in publicly presenting figures on the actual military spending. President Reagan also urged that ways for greater understanding and better communication between the United States and the Soviet Union in time of peace and crises by explored.

The United States President stated deep concern over the Soviet behaviour. He charged the Soviet Union with violationing the Yalta agreements, with the situation in Afghanistan and in Southeast Asia and with inciting guerrillas and terrorists, as he said, in Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and Europe.

Expanding the above list of charges, Reagan accused the Soviet Union of having developed, in the decade of detente, the most massive military force in history, of having increased its defense spending by 40 percent and of trying to manipulate the peace movement in the West while stifling a peace movement at home.

Reagan did not refer to the Soviet pledge to the General Assembly that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons nor did he reply to President Brezhnev's invitation that the United States makes the same pledge. The United States President said nothing either about a possible United States-Soviet summit.

Sundic on Reagan, Gromyko

LD182106 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow today criticized President Reagan's speech yesterday at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. In its comment of the speech, TASS asserts that the U.S. President crudely distorted the policy of the Soviet Union. TASS rejected his assessment of the Soviet Union as the main culprit for the arms race. As the TANJUG correspondent reports, this only continues the well-known polemic between the two strongest powers which accuse each other of increasingly piling up arms. Here is a commentary on this by Milika Sundic:

The two great world powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, have said what they have to say about the problem of disarmament at the United Nations General Assembly second special session in New York. But neither of them -- and this is the general impression -- has gone even one step further from their well-known approaches to the problem of general and controlled disarmament. The Soviet Union formally bound itself not to be the first to use nuclear arms and President Reagan did not even mention this. NATO member-countries unhesitatingly assessed the Soviet promise as unacceptable and justified this with the assertion that the Soviet Union has superiority in conventional weapons. This is in all likelihood true. But the West's avoidance of renouncing the use of nuclear arms cannot be justified by anything. It is true enough that since World War II ended -- or more precisely, since Hiroshima and Nagasaki -- not one of the nuclear powers has used nuclear arms. But despite this, for the whole of the 37 postwar years, wars have been going on in various parts of the world without nuclear weapons, while the number of those killed in these wars has exceeded the number of victims of World War II.

The great powers arrived long ago at the knowledge that the use of nuclear arms would not pay and this was one more reason to wage the arms contest on two levels: the nuclear and the conventional. Countries which are not able to keep pace with the arms race -- and they are primarily the nonaligned and the developing countries -- will continue to live in fear until the great powers bind themselves that they will not, under any conditions, interfere in the internal affairs of others and until they renounce the use of force once and for all. Unfortunately, neither of them has taken on such an obligation; many smaller countries too, like Israel which under the patronage of its great protector, the United States, rules the roost in the Middle East, have not done so either.

The fault in Reagan's speech at the General Assembly does not lie only in the fact that his agenda for peace is both general and incomplete -- and perhaps also unacceptable for the Soviet Union, at least with regard to the United States' readiness to approach the problem of general and controlled disarmament in an even way -- but also in the accusations which he directed at Moscow. Everything might be fine if the United States were not without faults. But this is not so. Therefore, making an inventory of Soviet faults has not shaken anyone's belief that the United States also has as many faults or even more.

Yet, the hope remains that Gromyko and Haig will be more precise when they talk about the timetable of the forthcoming talks on strategic disarmament which begin on 29 June and the talks on medium-range missiles which began at the end of last year. The meeting between Brezhnev and Reagan depends to a considerable extent on the outcome of the Gromyko-Haig talks. After all, the world has already become accustomed to the fact that the great powers are not bothered too much by public confrontation, particularly when they assess that this does not bind them to anything with regard to those in front of whom they are quarrelling. In the present dangerous situation in the Middle East, for instance, both superpowers have known exactly how far either one of them can go. The Soviet Union's steps have been much shorter because under the conditions of total Arab discord one could not go further than the customary warning, which has not in the least alarmed Begin's government.

Both speeches -- Gromyko's and Reagan's -- demonstrated once again that the great powers are not inclined to debate the problem of disarmament within a broader circle because they still believe that only those who have most of the weapons should reach agreement on them. True enough, Reagan is right when he says that agreements consolidate peace only if their signatories adhere to them. Up to now this has not been the case or if it has, then only very rarely.

## ECONOMY DISCUSSED AT NATIONAL, LOCAL LEVELS

### Vlajkovic Calls for LCY Action

LD151800 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Novi Sad, 15 Jun (TANJUG) -- While participating in the debate on economic stabilization at yesterday's session of the provincial committee of the Vojvodina League of Communists, Radovan Vlajkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, said that the League of Communists should be more vociferous in this difficult situation which has lasted for some time.

Certain Problems -- which have been manifesting themselves for some time and even growing bigger, according to Vlajkovic -- demand not only that considerably more energetic measures and actions be taken but also that the economic activity and socioeconomic relations and development turn in a different direction in order to prevent much greater difficulties, and not just of an economic nature. The drop of the production growth rate in vital branches and in social reproduction should be examined with the greatest earnestness. With reference to interrruptions in production and lost income, one should examine -- in every specific case -- to see whether causes of an objective nature are at stake and if so to what extent. The League of Communists must have the answers to these questions.

Vlajkovic believes that the question of production in the agroindustry, particularly of raw materials, deserves the greatest attention. There are difficulties in this area now that we also had earlier: the structure of purchases, prices, cattle breeding and provision of plant protection means. Vlajkovic stressed that we must resolve these questions if we intend to get out of this situation.

The problem of economic relations with other countries, a problem which is topical for the entire country and perhaps graver for Vojvodina, exerts an unfavorable influence on the implementation of the economic stabilization goals.

Vlajkovic believes that assessments which solely use the economic structure to justify the unfavorable situation are unacceptable.

Although he does not dispute these causes, he says that they are nevertheless much broader and deeper. In a nutshell, this problem should not be relativized or objectified in such a way, because nothing will be resolved in this way.

Vlajkovic also pointed out that the goals in the whole sphere of consumption are not being implemented either in general, joint, investment consumption. On the contrary, consumption is growing even though for years we have been outlining attitudes in resolutions about consumption having to and being able to grow to a lesser extent than income. With its present income, the economy cannot bear this. This is clear to everybody.

Income is being alienated from the workers through various administrative forms. This is often shrouded in the trappings of negotiations and decisionmaking and is interpreted as being in the interest of associated labor and workers. Vlajkovic points out that there would be every reason to reexamine this matter in greater detail.

I am afraid that our momentum is still small and that fresh stagnation could yet take place. We must insist on the concrete responsibility for not respecting the agreed on policy and decisions. We must be more strict with ourselves, with our policy and with our respect for economic laws, Radovan Vlajkovic said among other things.

## Serbian Presidency Comments

AU202122 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jun 82 p 4

[Summary] Belgrade, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia today discussed liquidity problems in the country and the Socialist Republic of Serbia without the two provinces, and expressed support for the measures proposed by the Federal Executive Council and the SFRY Presidency.

Nikola Ljubicic said that the focal point of efforts must be increasing exports and reducing investment and other spending, and an economical use of the available foreign exchange.

The importance of completing the gas pipeline and of an economical use of fuel by reducing road transport was also stressed at the session. The role of agriculture in improving the balance of payments situation was also stressed. However, the priority obligation is to ensure regular payments of the obligations due on foreign debts.

The presidency also discussed the republic's share in the SFRY cooperation with the Arab countries. Full support was expressed for increasing this cooperation.

"Deep concern was also expressed over the dangerous intensification of the situation in the Middle East resulting from Israel's aggressive, expansionist policy against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon, as a nonaligned, independent country, and against the innocent Palestinian people who are exposed to the grossest possible terror. The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia expressed full support for the efforts which Yugoslavia, together with other nonaligned countries, is making with the aim of ending the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and finding a peaceful solution, because this is the only way to prevent further complicating the situation, to make the interference of foreign factors impossible and to direct the human and material potentials toward development and toward strengthening the unity of the Nonaligned Movement countries.

Discussing the realization of the agreement on international visits in the republic, the presidency stressed that for economical reasons all visits must be of a working nature. There must be an end to unjustified official travel of individuals to various international meetings, symposiums, sports competitions, fiars and the like.

The presidency also adopted a decision on amnesty for a certain number of persons, and discussed other problems pertaining to its field of activity.

## Vojvodina: Figures Reported

LD211644 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1343 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 21 Jun (TANJUG) -- Zivan Marelj, president of the Vojvodina Executive Council, today acquainted the council of the province with the not-at-all rosy picture of the economic situation, and with measures for the implementation of economic stabilization. In the past 5 months, industrial production increased by only 0.2 percent, which means that it is still stagnant. Among the branches which registered an increase are the food industry, the production of oil and gas, electrical appliances and transport vehicles while at the same time, the production in metal-processing, basic chemical, textile and some industries dependent most on imports of raw materials and remanufactured materials fell. For this reason, production in 40 basic organizations of associated labor were suspended from time to time and thus 250,000 working days were lost.

In the first 5 months, in President Marelj's words, Vojvodina exported goods valued at $326 million, which is 3 percent more than in the same period last year. Of that, goods valued at $155 million were exported to the convertible market, or 8 percent more than in the same period last year. The value of imports was $406 million or 28 percent less than in the first 5 months of last year, imports from the convertible market were even 32 percent lower. These are, true enough, encouraging signs though still far from the planned figures, and all the attention must, therefore, be centered on a notable increase in exports.

There are also grounds for concern due to the constant increase in nearly all forms of consumption. On the territory of this socialist autonomous province at present, for instance, [figure indistinct] of various projects are under construction, 635 less than 6 months ago but even so this is above the province's real possibilities.

## FEC Notes Local Aid Figures

AU181100 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1925 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 16 (TANJUG) -- Last year about 21.4 billion dinars were given from the fund of the Yugoslav Federation to the economically insufficiently developed Yugoslav Republics of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro and Macedonia and to the province of Kosovo, and about 16 billion dinars (one U.S. dollar - 46.56 dinars) from the budget of the federation to finance social activities and services.

This year, too, regular carrying out of measures which stimulate speedier development of the economically insufficiently developed republics and the province of Kosovo continues, a session of the Federal Executive Council held in Belgrade on Wednesday noted. It was also said that special measures for the stimulation of the speediest development of the province of Kosovo are being carried out.

It was said at the session that, on the basis of pooling of resources of organisations of associated labour, 119 self-management agreements have already been concluded for carrying out of programmes for speedier economic development of the country's economically less developed regions. The largest number of concluded agreements relate to programmes in the metal manufacturing industry, production of electrical apparatuses, building material and textile and in the processing industry.

Considering supply of the Yugoslav market with oil, derivatives and coal the government agreed today to purchase 285 thousand tons of crude oil.

## CIVIL DEFENSE DAY: CD PROGRAM LARGE, LAGGING

AU181943 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] A festive session of the Civil Defense Council of Yugoslavia was held today, to mark the civil defense day of the country. Mijusko Tomic reports:

Col Gen Ivan Miskovic, president of the Civil Defense Council of Yugoslavia, (?spoke at) the festive session (?today). He said that civil defense as a strategic component of all-people's defense and the part of our defense and protection system in which the masses participate most has become an organization that has joined millions together. Almost 7,000 staff and various general and specialized civil defense units include almost 3 million working people and citizens. Nevertheless, we cannot be satisfied with the development of all-people's defense, General Miskovic said and continued:

[Begin Miskovic recording] We cannot be satisfied with what we have achieved because we still lag in many fields of protection and rescue. This applies above all to preventive protection measures as a basic precondition for efficient protection and rescue, especially in the field of shelter construction, and protection against fires. For our society still suffers unjustifiably great damage from fires. The basic cause of fires is the subjective factor, which is to say man and his behavior. There are many shortcomings and problems in training and other forms of preparation -- all the problems of standardization, typification and production of mass technical appliances and other civil defense equipment.

The existing units and staffs, which are numerous, must now be strengthened organizationally and trained and prepared even better for all kinds of civil defense. [end recording]

Before the festive session, the Federal Council for Civil Defense of Yugoslavia discussed current questions of Yugoslav Red Cross preparations for civil defense and stressed the extraordinary importance of the Red Cross both in peace and war. An international seminar to train cadres from the developing countries is also devoted to the Red Cross and Red Crescent role in the defense and protection of the country. It is being held at the Yugoslav Red Cross center for training cadres from developing countries. By organizing such seminars, Yugoslavia and the Red Cross contribute to the development of national Red Cross and Red Crescent associations in the developing countries and to the strengthening of international friendship and cooperation.

HODZA ENDS TUNISIA VISIT, ISSUES STATEMENT

AU182053 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Statement by Failj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency, in Belgrade on return from an official visit to Tunisia 18 Jun -- recorded]

[Text] We are returning from Tunia where we stayed 3 days. We were well received. We had very useful and detailed talks with President Bourguiba, with Prime Minister Mzali and other leading people of Tunisia. Mutual agreement was reached on further strengthening and comprehensively advancing our relations and cooperation.

As regards economic relations, it was pointed out that it is indispensable to invest greater effort so that this aspect of cooperation may be enriched with new forms and on a long-term basis.

We devoted much time to the current international situation and especially the hotbeds of crises. We discussed the opportunities for the activities of the nonaligned countries and all the peace-loving and democratic forces in overcoming the present unfavorable development of international relations. Special attention was paid to the need for joint activities of our two countries in the Nonaligned Movement and in the United Nations.

In all the talks we had with our Tunisian friends, identity or proximity of views on the basic current international political and economic problems was manifested, as well as mutual readiness to contribute actively in solving them. Great attention was paid to the activities of the nonaligned countries, considering that our two countries are linked by traditional friendship as well as by their joint devotion to the Nonaligned Movement. The exceptional significance of the forthcoming seventh conference of nonaligned countries in Baghdad was pointed out in the talks and both sides' readiness was expressed to work for its successful course.

Both sides expressed their deep indignation at the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and expressed their readiness to extend full support -- moral, material and political -- to the Palestinian people and the Palestinian [words indistinct].

In Tunis, we also met representatives of our organizations of associated labor who are taking part in the realization of Tunisian economic development plans. We were filled with joy when we heard the very laudatory assessments by the Tunisian leadership and the Tunisian people of our people who work there.

During the visit we also had the opportunity to learn about the great results achieved by the Tunisian people. The leaders and the people of the Tunisian Republic extended to us a very cordial welcome and hospitality. I and the comrades who were with me take this opportunity to express our most cordial thanks. Thank you.

DRAGAN GREETS USSR'S BAYBAKOV, UNOFFICIAL VISIT

LD192300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1810 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG) -- While passing through Yugoslavia, Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, has stopped for a 1-day unofficial visit.

During a brief conversation which Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, had with Nikolay Baybakov, views were exchanged on the further development of bilateral economic cooperation between the two countries. The talks and the lunch given by the vice president of the Federal Executive Council were also attended by Milos Sindjic, general director of the Federal Institute for Social Planning, and by Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to Yugoslavia.

SAHARAN POLISARIO FRONT OPENS BELGRADE OFFICE

LD171714 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1609 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 17 (TANJUG) -- In the aim of consolidating and further developing the existing relations between the Saharan and Yugoslav peoples, the political mission of the Polisario Front, the only legitimate representative of the Saharan people, is being opened here in Belgrade.

The above is stressed today, Thursday, in a joint statement issued after the talks between Yugoslav Socialist Alliance (SAWPY) Federal Conference Presidency Member Zivan Vasiljevic and Polisario Front Political Bureau member Fadel Ali Ohar.

The above decision, it is stressed, also represents an act of solidarity of the people of Yugoslavia and its largest socio-political organization -- the SAWPY -- with the legitimate struggle of the people of the Saharan republic for the complete liberation of their homeland.

The SAWPY representative expressed hope that representatives of Morocco and Polisario Front will start direct negotiations on the basis of (OAU) and U.N. resolutions for the military conflict to end by peaceful means and agreement between the two neighbouring countries. Concern was also expressed over the danger of internationalization of the conflict and of non-African powers interfering.

The two sides also discussed the possibility of further development of bilateral relations and cooperation on the principles of equality and policy of non-alignment between the SAWPY and the Polisario Front and the peoples of the two countries.

## NINTH CONGRESS OF YUGOSLAV VETERANS FEDERATIONS

### Meetings Held 19, 20 June

AU172054 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] On Saturday and Sunday, 19 and 20 June, the Ninth Congress of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation will be held in the SFRY Assembly building in Belgrade. In this connection, Tone Turnher, general secretary of the Federal Committee of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation, informed journalists about certain details connected with the coming congress. Mijusko Tomic reports from the joint editorial office of the Yugoslav radio stations:

Some 411 delegates, including members of the present and the new Federal Committee and the Supervisory Committee, who have the status of delegates, will participate in the work of the congress. The congress will be attended by 140 domestic guests, 52 of whom are members of the delegations of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces and 32 of the delegations of the sociopolitical organizations and the state organs of the federation. The congress will also be attended by 21 foreign guests from 12 countries, 13 national veterans organizations and two international world federations of former fighters: (SUMAK) [expansion unknown] and the International Federation of Resistance Fighters (FIR). The national organizations are from Italy, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, France, Norway, Algeria, the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

The total number of 572 delegates and guests will participate in the work of the congress, 360 of whom are holders of the 1941 Partisan Memorial Certificate of Service and 66 are People's Heroes of Yugoslavia.

During the entire time the congress will work in plenum. It is envisaged that six plenary sessions will be held. To follow the work of the sessions, 404 journalists and cameramen from 67 press, radio and television editorial offices have been accredited.

### Session Opens, Officials Speak

LD192232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1124 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 9 Jun (TANJUG) -- The congress of the veterans of Yugoslavia, which opened in Belgrade this morning in the presence of 237 delegates and a large number of guests, was opened by Mito Dimitrievski, president of the Federal Committee of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia [SUBNOR].

Two years ago, Dimitrievski said, we lost our Comrade Tito, the founder, first president and life-long honorary president of SUBNOR. We lost the leader of our revolution, supreme commander and most beloved wartime comrade. The death of Edvard Kardelu, Tito's closest associate, one of the first vice presidents and member of the Federal Committee for many years, also represented a loss for our organization and society as a whole.

Delegates and guests observed a 1-minute silence in memory of Josip Broz Tito, Edvard Kardelj and many veterans, people's heroes and bearers of the "Partisan Charter 1941" who died between the two congresses.

The first plenary session was chaired by Vlado Soekic who devoted his first words to Tito (the text of his speech on Tito was transmitted earlier) -- TANJUG note) [not received] which the delegates and guests greeted with prolonged applause. In continuation Mito Dimitrievski, SUBNOR president, submitted his report and Dr Dusan Dragosavac, Bogdan Bogdanovic, president of the Belgrade Assembly, and Col Gen Dane Petkovski, deputy federal secretary for national defense, greeted the delegates and guests (longer version of the report and greeting speeches was transmitted this morning -- TANJUG note) [not received]

Svetko Grbic submitted an explanation of the proposed statute of SUBNOR. Speaking on the procedure followed for this document, Svetko Grbic emphasized that the Federal Committee decided to prepare a new statute on the basis of the assessment that the existing one does not correspond to the present level of organization and development of the system of socialist self-managing democracy, the delegate system, collective work, decision making and responsibility.

Pointing out some essential questions which are embodied in the proposed statute, Grbic stressed that the first part of the document which carries the heading "Character and Aims of the Organization" underscores the historic role of Josip Broz Tito in our revolution and his contribution to the creation and development of the veterans' organization.

Proceeding from the basis that SUBNOR is a sociopolitical organization of the participants in the national liberation war and socialist revolution, the proposed statute -- according to Grbic -- states that a direct participant in the national liberation war and socialist revolution can be a member of SUBNOR. This means that the proposed statute does not include all the present categories of membership such as peacetime military disabled and members of the families of the deceased wartime military disabled because they benefit from the right to family disabled pensions.

The proposed statute also regulates the application of the principle of the delegate-type organization. Instead of devoting a special chapter to this, all statute provisions are permeated by the delegate principle of organization and activity. An important novelty is also represented by the new contents which determine that the entire SUBNOR membership represents the delegate base for the delegation of delegations and delegates from the associations upwards. Since the organs and forums in the republics and provinces have different names, this document proposes, Grbic said, that the names and forms of organs of SUBNOR be regulated by the statutes of SUBNOR in the republics and provinces. It is also left to the statutes of the republican and provincial SUBNOR to settle the question of the duration of mandates of the presidents and secretaries in the organs of the veterans' organization.

The proposed statute also more specifically, regulates the organization and activity of SUBNOR. The most important changes are a reduced number of delegates in the Federal Committee, from 15 to 10 from the republics and from 10 to 7 from the provinces, and the fact that the Federal Committee elects the Presidium which elects from among its members a president with a 1-year term and a secretary with a 2-year term. This statute excludes the function of vice president and general secretary.

Thanks to the Kosovo League of Communists, the veterans' organizations and other organized socialist forces, and with the backing and assistance of the entire Yugoslav community, notable results have been achieved in stabilizing the political security situation in the province, Sait Zatrici noted. Working people and citizens of Kosovo from the ranks of all the nationalities and in particular communists and all progressive forces from the ranks of the Albanian nationality have condemned and are condemning the hostile plotting by Albanian nationalists and irredentists, convinced that their activity represents at the same time both class and national treason. Members of the Albanian nationality are conscious of the fact that, with their active and mass participation in the national liberation struggle and self-managing socialist construction, with their work and creativity and along with the solidarity help of the working class of Serbia and Yugoslavia, they have achieved major results in their own development, in emancipation and affirmation. Therefore, he said, any attack by Albanian and other nationalists and chauvinists on the togetherness and brotherhood and unity, on self-management and other glorious achievements of the national liberation struggle and socialist construction has met and will meet not only with the condemnation but also with resolute ideopolitical and other settling of accounts by all progressive forces in Kosovo and by all our nations and nationalities.

However, despite the results achieved in the province, the enemy activity from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism is still present and this is manifested in individual environments by daubing of slogans, spreading of leaflets, psychological propaganda pressure, and so forth. It is significant to stress that such enemy activity is being discovered increasingly by the working people and citizens.

For the communists, for veterans and other progressive forces in Kosovo one of the most major, most urgent and most responsible tasks is to create all the conditions necessary to halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province. I believe, Zatrici said, that any kind of underrating, dilution and minimizing of this problem is not only not in the spirit of the political platform on Kosovo but objectively represents actual pressure toward emigration. We, the veterans, will not rest until emigration under pressure is halted. However, any dramatizing and one-sided insistence only on excesses in dealing with this major and delicate issue certainly cannot represent and certainly are not a contribution to its being efficiently resolved.

Kosovo is and remains the homeland of all nations and nationalities living in it, a component part of Tito's Yugoslavia, the homeland in which no one may have any privileges, historical, present or future, as there are none. In this context we must fight even more resolutely against the greater Albanian and greater Serbian spurious myth about Kosovo, and this in specific terms and resolutely. I wish to stress, he stressed, that the greatest and most efficient assistance and backing for communists and all other organized socialist forces in the province in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism was extended and is being extended by those environments in the country, including public media, which defeated nationalism in their own environment, in their own nation and which prevented an anti-Albanian mood and which did not attack the historical and present-day positive values of the Albanian nationality and of the Albanian people as a whole.

And this was and has remained dominant both for political structures throughout our country and for public information media. However, some media and statements were not quite on the line of the LCY policy. Under the guise of the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism attacks were made and attacks are being made by individual public information media and through specific statements on everything that has been and is progressive Albanian, established thrughout history and especially in Tito's Yugoslavia. The results attained in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism are belittled.

Albanian nationalism and irredentism cannot be beaten with other nationalisms. In fact not only do such statements and articles provide a boost for nationalistic, chauvinistic and revenge-seeking sentiments in the environments in which they are engendered, but at the same time feed Albanian nationalism and irredentism itself and other domestic and foreign enemy forces, Sait Zatrici noted.

The top Albanian leaders, Zatrici added, have for decades stubbornly and obdurately pursued a distinctly anti-Yugoslav policy and propaganda subversive campaign. All values of our internal and foreign policy and the vital achievements of our revolution are being attacked and insulted, and counterrevolutionary actions by Albanian nationalists and irredentists in Kosovo are supported. This is an open interference in our internal affairs. This sort of conduct by the leading group in Albania is a most blatant contradiction with the real interests and progressive aspirations of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia and of the Albanian nation as a whole. This sort of policy and propaganda emanating from Albania is useful and can be useful only to the enemies of Yugoslavia and of Albania, and to the enemies of peace and stability in the Balkans and further afield, Sait Zatrici said.

Now, we all should be as one in the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization, Zora Smoljanovic said, some people are coming forward, and they include members of the League of Communists, who keep throwing up new themes, dilemmas and discussions about national economies, national trade unions, about those who during the census stated they were Yugoslavs, and do that from nationalistic positions.

All these things, she added, introduce disquiet among our citizens, especially among young people, all these things blunt the sharp edge and destroy the united action in the implementation of the economic and political stabilization in our country. We have noted that opportunism, the wish not to offend, servility and passivity in sociopolitical and delegate structure are a dangerous kind of resistance to the implementation of agreed policy.

Dr Stane Pavlic recalled the complex international situation and stressed that this situation obliges us to tackle genuinely and as soon as possible the stabilization of economic and of other relations in Yugoslavia.

Although we are no longer in operative posts the veterans must frustrate at least the most flagrant violation of the agreed stabilization policy, said Dr Pavlic. Through political action of direct involvement our federation must facilitate the quest for joint solutions and must without delay arrest the process of destabilization and inefficiency. Our society is capable of overcoming these enormous difficulties and doing so without abusing pluralism of self-management interests.

The Bulgarian nationality in Yugoslavia, brothers of other nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia, experiences its full prosperity in Tito's Yugoslavia, Pavel Stojilukov said. He recalled that the Bulgarian nationality forged its destinies and togetherness with other nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia even during the national liberation struggle.

The Bulgarian nationality in Yugoslavia today unswervingly follows and will continue to follow Tito's path. In Dimitrovgrad municipality alone the 15,100 or so inhabitants of mainly Bulgarian nationality have fulfilled their full equality on the economic and political levels with other nationalities. We have the opportunity to use our language and script in the schools, organs and other institutions of our system. We have radio and television transmission in the Bulgarian language and weekly papers.

In pursuing consistently Tito's pat and our international policy, members of the Bulgarian nationality work for good relations with all the countries in the world, and especially with the neighboring countries, Stojiljkov said. In this context we are working for goodneighborly relations with the People's Republic of Bulgaria. However, our efforts to improve the relations between our veterans' organization and the Union of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria have not been met with adequate understanding in Bulgaria, and unfortunately even today Macedonian nation and statehood is denied in neighboring Bulgaria, and historic facts about our national liberation struggle are falsified. Despite this we will continue making efforts to improve our relations.

Greeting the ninth veterans' congress on behalf of the Federation of Civilian War Victims of Yugoslavia Darko Milosevic thanked the veterans' organization for the assistance given concerning the establishment of this federation and for protecting the victims of war.

In terms of their substance, messages and historic verification the traditions of our revolution deserve a creative approach because improvization or [words indistinct] and unnecessary and stereotyped glorification impoverish their content and idea and leave them devoid of any lasting impact, producing sometimes unnecessary dilemmas or disagreements or an effect which is the opposite of what was intended. This is why I believe, Veselinka Malinska said, that SUBNOR should initiate a broader and more comprehensive discussion of the topical problems pertaining to this domain.

As far as the so-called demystification of some aspects of our national liberation struggle, events and personalities, is concerned, Malinska also believes that objective views by experts in history, sociology, scientific and art criticism and so forth should be heard about that also.

The conflict between the proclaimed power of the working class and the might of state mechanism is not implicit in socialist society and represents a direct attack on our veterans too, Marko Belinic said. He expressed his conviction that this is one of the great threats to the foundations of the revolution. Nationalist passions are rampant and also class relations in our society are alive, Belinic said. One section of the class, he noted, pressures the other section of the class, and he wondered whether this is what the veterans fought for. I did not fight for this, and I know that no one among us did so. The veterans must place all their intellectual and physical abilities in the service of the working class and vigorously, everywhere and in every place they should fight, not only for a unified market, but first and foremost for complete unity of the working class, and everything will flow from that, a strong Yugoslavia too, Belinic stressed.

Having stressed that the congress documents speak at some length about nurturing revolutionary traditions and that the state of social awareness is not satisfactory, Pero Lalovic mentioned that the veterans have not been released from moral and political responsibility for the keeping of the revolutionary achievements of the national liberation war and of the socialist revolution. For a long time with their spoken word and personal example the veterans have been a factor of cohesion in the political physiognomy of our society, especially of the revolutionary vanguard -- the Yugoslav Communist Party and of the LCY.

The materials submitted for the congress do not pay adequate attention and importance to the question of economic stabilization, this undoubtedly most important and key problem and task of our society, Dzemal Numinagic said. I propose, he added, that this congress of ours to a greater extent and through this basic document, the conclusions, should stress the task of the veterans and of veterans' organizations in the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization. With their personal example and conduct the veterans must reaffirm the socialist morality and ethical values of our revolution in identifying and implementing the policy of economic stabilization wherever this has been forgotten.

## Dragosavac Addresses Veterans

AU191735 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0835 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Speech by Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, greeting the Ninth Congress of the Federation of the Yugoslav National Liberation War Veterans Associations in Belgrade -- live]

[Text] Comrade, delegates and guests of the Ninth Congress of the Federation of the Yugoslav National Liberation War Veterans Associations: It is a particular pleasure to be able to greet you on behalf of the LCY Central Committee and wish you successful work. The veterans of the national liberation war may be proud that, led by the party and Tito, they were active participants in the most significant and most fateful events of our recent history. A tremendous number of veterans is still in the front ranks of the struggle for preserving, strengthening and further developing the achievements of our national liberation struggle and socialist revolution. It could not be otherwise.

With our struggle and the development of our revolution we prevented various hostile pretensions against Yugoslavia. However, even now attempts are being made in various ways outside and inside the country to make our position more difficult and to destabilize the socialist self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia. In these attempts, zeal is shown by the mercenary ideologists of the crudest exploitation, those who constantly provoke and wage various wars and develop state terrorism and other international terrorism in opposition to all human rights and freedoms.

In the spirit of the LCY program, we must constantly develop critical thought and develop our self-managing socialism. We must prevent various nationalists, chauvinists, irredentists, clericals and other reactionary elements who fan national and religious hatred in our country in the service of various backward forces, be they in the country or abroad. Every work, as well as criticism, must be assessed according to the attitude it assumes toward the workers class and the national elements, and whether it contributes to the strengthening of brotherhood and unity of our federal socialist Yugoslavia.

We are justly critical toward our shortcomings and omissions, which we must resolutely correct. But we can only do it all together, with joint forces. We should not cherish any illusion that economic and many other problems and other contradictions in the development of our socialism can be resolved easily and speedily, particularly when we know that we live in a period in which the world is undergoing a deep economic crisis which will quite certainly last some time.

However, we can even less permit distrust to be sown in the ability to solve problems successfully, for we possess tremendous material and labor potentials which ought to be activated so that we may master the difficulties in the present stage of our development. All these and other significant problems will be thoroughly examined at the 12th LCY Congress which is only a few days away.

In implementing the role of the subjective factor in the political system of socialist self-management, the League of Communists has a special role and responsibility. The role and the responsibility of sociopolitical organizations, including the veterans federation, as an organization which has grown out of the national liberation war and the socialist revolution and as a significant factor in the front of organized socialist forces, are great. One should resolutely struggle against all the tendencies of ideological and political destruction of the basic values of our revolution. One should further strive to make sure that all our veterans remain consistent to their revolution and that — through their (?statements), memoirs, reminescences, history and so forth -- they give no occasion for a negativist treatment of our revolution.

This can easily happen and it happens to everybody who singles his own person out of the revolution or elevates himself above the revolution. The greatness of our revolution in the war and in the postwar construction consists precisely in that it was and remained a joint unified struggle of all the peoples and nationalities of socialist Yugoslavia under the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia headed, until recently, by Tito. Regardless of the differences, specific traits and even temporary crises and failures in some places and at some times; and in that these peoples and nationalities liberated their country jointly with their own forces and that they are implementing socialism in it as equal partners and according to their own needs and interests.

One of the essential achievements of our revolution is the brotherhood, unity and equality of our peoples and nationalities. We have been able to achieve these because the Communist Party of Yugoslavia was linked equally with all the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, because it was building the trust of the people's masses in one nation toward the others, not only in Yugoslavia but also toward other peoples in the world. The veterans of the national liberation war have followed and implemented such a political line of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia or the LCY.

We confirmed our revolution along the course of independence, socialist solidarity in the struggle for equal relations among socialist countries and communist and workers parties and liberation movements in general. Faithful to our revolutionary traditions, responsible to our workers class and the people, aware of our obligations to history, we -- both as a country and as a movement -- must further develop our revolution, being aware that this is the guarantee for a further successful development of socialist, self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia.

We are not alone in this noble struggle, although we have been aware and remain aware of the fact that we alone are the guarantor of our own sovereignty, territorial integrity and freedom. We must not allow anybody now or in the future to interfere in Yugoslavia's internal and foreign policy, just as we have not and will not allow interference in the internal policy of any country. We have behaved and continue to behave responsibly toward every people and every country, every liberation movement, every revolution. We justly expect that others will behave toward us likewise. This has been and remains our only condition for cooperation with any country, party or movement, regardless if they are big or small.

We shall further develop our socialist, self-managing democracy, our unified front of our working people and citizens, whose strength in emancipated and associated labor is tremendous. All who oppose this organized front are elements of the counter-revolution and opponents of true freedom and democracy.

We must never adopt a negligent or opportunistic attitude toward the activities of the enemies of freedom, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of socialist Yugoslavia. Quite a great deal of opportunism has been manifested recently in some points of our sociopolitical life, including the League of Communists, something we must prevent at once and resolutely, for opportunism and inefficiency in our ideological and political struggle favor the reactionary forces in our country. With the help of their foreign masters they try to exploit this to make themselves felt on the country's political scene.

This means that we must never forget that the enemy is constantly trying to disturb our revolutionary currents. Therefore, we stress that the constant progress of socialist self-management, democracy and humanization of social relations in our country and a nonaligned foreign policy of our country are the most successful means for the struggle against these attempts as well as against all the remnants of the old society.

It must be clear to all that freedom and democracy in Yugoslavia are for the working people and not for traitors, chauvinists and other destructive elements. Therefore, the main task for us now is, as it was yesterday, the building of socialism and self-management. Work, modesty and a critical feel for one's own shortcomings and for every antisocialist occurrence in the community in which we live and work and in which all the working people live and work are the things that will also enable us to master the present problems.

The period since the last congress has not been easy and the coming period will not be easy, either. We have always mastered the difficulties so far with our constant revolutionary action. We have strengthened brotherhood and unity. We have overcome backwardness with our constant striving for what is better and we have combatted conservatism.

Our present shortcomings and an uncritical attitude toward our own work favor the view that one can spend more than one creates, that one can live well without work or with poor work. This makes it difficult to solve our economic problems more successfully. Therefore, we must energetically combat the practice of seeing problems only among other people; it is in fact an uncritical search for an alibi for one's own shortcomings.

It is alien to our revolution and socialism to be ratified with what they have achieved. Revolution needs a constant movement forward and needs constantly to combat everything that opposses it.

In order to fulfill our historical role in building our socialist self-managing society, we must set in motion all our mental and physical abilities and subordinate them to this aim. Scientific, revolutionary, creative Marxism and self-management oppose any dogmatism. In our struggle we rest on everything that has been positive in the history of our peoples and nationalities as well as that of mankind. At the same time we must demystify all the reactionary past and struggle against the reactionary present.

The national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution have led to a social and national liberation, to equality, brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities. They enabled our peoples and nationalities to become a subject in socialist building and they enabled Yugoslavia to become a significant subject in world relations, especially in the international workers movement.

The struggle for further comprehensive national and social development is in the equal interest of the workers class, the peasantry, working people, all the peoples and nationalities in all of Yugoslavia, just as it is in their joint interest to show solidarity with such a struggle in the world. This is the essence of our internationalism, both inside Yugoslavia and in international relations. The workers class and the national elements are closely linked for the fighters in the building for socialism, just as all our peoples and nationalities, provinces and republics forming the socialist self-managing Yugoslav community are closely linked. The workers class and working people in associated labor which we are building are the cohesive force and the essential constitute element of our socialist community and a guarantor of the equality of the peoples and nationalities. The peoples and nationalities are not categories set against each other. Tito's message about brotherhood and unity is eternally topical for us and is our lasting guideline.

We must struggle against everything that in any respect jeopardizes personal, civil, self-managing, national and other rights of any people or nationality or any man. It is known that Serbs and Montenegrins are still subjected in some communities to crude pressure by Albanian irredentists and nationalists. Because of the shaken relations among the nationalities in Kosovo and despite the significant results achieved, this all serves the well-known and dearly paid fascist theory and practice of a pure race, pure nation and pure territory. However, we have had and continue to have some crude pressure against individual Albanians in some of our communities outside Kosovo. We must resolutely oppose all this primarily through our political work and the involvement of all the sociopolitical organizations as well as through more efficient work of our state and juridical organs.

Therefore, we are also sensitive to suspicions about people, regarding how and why they declared themselves nationally, whether they decided or did not decide in one way or another. It is not only contrary to our program and constitution, but also to our elementary human and moral rights, if anybody is a priori under suspicion for such reasons. These are inalienable rights of the working people. We will not allow anybody to interfere in this.

We are witnessing nationalist abuses in some branches of science, such as linguistics, archeology and history, stressing greater rights or superiority of some peoples over others, of one nation over another. All this is alien to our revolution. The League of Communists program strives to create and advance conditions enabling full freedom of creativity, but this includes a struggle against those who under the guise of science or aesthetics indulge in racist, nationalist and other propaganda.

Those who propagate nationalism must be told openly and in every place that regardless of their formal qualifications and titles they are extremely (?uncultured) and reactionary.

Comrades, one rightly expects of your organization, of you, Tito's veterans, as a significant and unavoidable component part of organized socialist forces, that you will be (?active) in all the essential problems of the further development of social self-management, strengthening and preserving the independence of our country. For this is in the undivided interest of our workers class, working people and brotherly peoples and nationalities.

Once more I wish you much success in your work for the benefit of our socialist non-aligned Tito's Yugoslavia, for the brotherhood and unity of our peoples. [applause]

## Minic Speaks, Israel Denounced

LD210922 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0859 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- The words national-liberation struggle would be mere words and even a fraud if in addition to the all-Yugoslav sense it did not also have a national sense for every nation separately, which means if in addition to the liberation of Yugoslavia it did not also mean the liberation of Croats, Slovenes, Serbs, Macedonians, Albanians, Muslims and so forth. This glorious heritage was to become the spiritual property of the younger generations, Tahir Jaha stressed.

The fostering of a revolutionary heritage, he added, is our duty and that of generations to come. We are able to perform this revolutionary duty.

Speaking about results which have been achieved in all parts of the country, and particularly in Kosovo, Tahir Jaha stressed that on account of our lack of vigilance nationalism and irredentism, accompanied by all the antisocialist and antiself-management deviant phenomena and followers, have managed, as class enemies, to carry out counterrevolutionary and hostile activities on our soil. However, on this occasion the enemy was again mistaken in assuming that impoverished brothers could be set against each other. We have never been richer and stronger than today in Tito's Yugoslavia. We have nothing to divide but we have a great deal which we should cherish and make stronger in order to bring about material enrichment for ourselves and for future generations.

The contribution made by the veterans from the entire country in curbing counterrevolutionary action in Kosovo is great. It is particularly significant that in the forefront of this were the veterans' organizations from Kosovo itself, which have thus proved that they have remained consistent in strengthening our togetherness and which have also preserved the renown of those whom they have succeeded, Pavle Jovicevic said in the debate during the first day of the congress.

He stressed that the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia [SUBNOR] should direct its action towards strengthening security so that all nations can live freely in any part of the country, and so that no nation could be forced to abandon its land and homes under pressure and as a result of tyranny and force. This places an obligation on all veterans to continue in a most energetic fashion their campaign against the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

When the State of Israel was formed in 1948 Yugoslavia was against a division of Palestine and supported the formation of a federal Jewish-Arab state of Palestine. Unfortunately, we were isolated. Palestine was divided and an Israeli state was formed. The victim was the Palestinian people because a major part of it had to leave its country and go and live a difficult refugee life which has been going on for over three decades. The crisis in the Middle East has been going on since then. For three and a half decades it has been a burden and a worry for the whole world. The main cause of the crisis is the Israeli aggression against the Arab countries said Milos Minic explaining his proposal of the text of the congress resolution on the latest developments in Lebanon.

The United Nations, nonaligned countries and other countries have for years been trying to bring about a peaceful, political solution in the Middle East but without success because of Israel's aggressive policy and because of the support Israel is getting from those great powers which see it as a bastion of their influence and their interest in the Near and the Middle East.

The Camp David agreement did not resolve the crisis in the Middle East, as Yugoslavia and nonaligned countries evaluated from the very beginning. Israel withdrew from occupied Egyptian territory, but the aggression in Lebanon revealed its strategy and true intentions which are to conquer and annex new Arab territories. It has already annexed the Arab part of Jerusalem on the Golan Heights which belong to Syria.

It is getting ready to annex the West Bank of the River Jordan and Gaza. And now it is trying to annex parts of Lebanon and to turn the remnants of Lebanon into a puppet state under its domination. The world cannot believe, Minic stressed, that Israel is doing this without the support of the great powers which give it support and assistance and which, through this Israeli strategy, fulfill their own interests of consolidating and extending spheres of influence and interest in the Middle East at the expense of the rival bloc and the great power, [as received] and on the backs of the Arab people.

Throughout the Middle East crisis Yugoslavia has adhered to the stance adopted by all nonaligned countries that the key to the crisis is the Palestinian question, that it must be resolved by giving the Palestinian people the right to self-determination, including the right to set up an autonomous and independent state; that the solution of the crisis must be achieved by peaceful means in political negotiations with the participation of all the interested countries including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people; that in this way a lasting peace and the independence and security of all the countries in the Middle East, including Israel, should be attained.

Neither Yugoslavia nor nonaligned countries have ever given up this task, Minic stressed, nor will they do it today. This stance has been adopted by the United Nations in several resolutions. However, Israel and its protectors have never displayed any readiness to respect the will and the decisions of the United Nations. The fact that for a number of years some other countries and great powers did not show a readiness to respect the decisions of the UN General Assembly and of the Security Council also raises great concern. This, Minic warned, certainly facilitates this kind of behavior by Israel toward UN decisions. We made the assessment that for this reason the crisis in the Middle East goes on being the most dangerous focal point of war.

No more than 3 days ago and with a military force estimated at about 85,000 people, Israel made an incursion into Lebanon, equipped with the most modern equipment which they themselves manufacture and with up-to-date U.S. destructive weaponry. In so doing it began a war for the fulfillment of its strategic objectives among which the first and most important was to destroy the PLO military forces and physically to annihilate the entire movement, and also to throw out the Syrian military forces which are in Lebanon as Arab League forces. This was the beginning of one of the most violent invasions by Israel against Arab peoples and territories.

Unfortunately, the disunited Arab countries look helplessly on as Israeli hordes massacre Palestinian and Lebanese people while the Palestinian fighters are offering resistance in an unequal struggle, Minic said. He warned that it would not be to the credit of the peace-loving forces of the world if they watched this massacre passively, restricting themselves only to verbal protests.

The passivity (?and the) inability of the United Nations to prevent and punish the aggressor is ominous, he noted. Full responsibility for that must be borne by the great powers and the blocs which paralyze the effectiveness of the world organization.

Minic reported that the latest information is that the fighting in Lebanon has not stopped and that Israeli forces are shelling the eastern part of Beirut. For this reason the veterans' federation, which carries aloft the banner of the glorious victories of the national liberation war of our nations and nationalities, consistent with itself, with the glorious national liberation struggle and with the lofty reputation which it enjoys in the world, should raise its voice of protest and express its solidarity with the fighters who are offering [passage indistinct].

At the conclusion of the discussion today the delegates of the Yugoslav SUBNOR Congress switched over to the adoption of congress documents. The report by the Yugoslav SUBNOR Federal Council and by the Yugoslav SUBNOR Supervisory Board on the work of the veterans' organization between the two congresses was approved unanimously.

## Resolves View Economy, Kosovo

LD202220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1429 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- The delegates of the Ninth Congress of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia [SUBNOR] adopted conclusions on the future tasks of the veterans' organization, binding the membership of the SUBNOR organization and organs to continue to contribute to implementing the goals of the socialist revolution of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. The basic tasks of the veterans are, the conclusions stress, the implementation of the work of Comrade Tito and continuity of our socialist revolution, safeguarding and developing the achievements and the moral and ethical values of the revolution.

At their highest gathering the veterans agreed to commit all their forces to nipping in the bud the strengthening of nationalist and other enemy forces emerging in various forms and in various environments.

"The events in Kosovo which represent the most drastic form of counterrevolutionary attacks bind us, the conclusions say, to intensifying our vigilance with regard to nationalist phenomena in every environment, to exposing the recognizing the exponents of these phenomena, from whatever national environment they might come, in order that we might oppose them in time and as efficiently as possible."

In assessing the difficulties which have arisen as problems common to all nations and nationalities, the veterans agreed to commit themselves even more to combating all phenomena of nationalism, chauvinism and pressures which lead to the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. At the same time the attitude was expressed that it is necessary to involve the entire Yugoslav community in extending assistance for the speedier economic and self-managing development of Kosovo.

What will continue to be at the center of the activity of the veterans' organization will be the development of socialist democracy and in particular of the struggle for economic stabilization. "With the direct decision making of associated labor in disposing of income and entire social reproduction, the document says, most of the problems which emerge in the present economic and sociopolitical practice as our immediate tasks, will be eliminated.

In order to overcome the lip-service attitude toward proclaimed strategic goals of the policy of economic and social stabilization, the congress has ordered the veterans' organization to embark, by personal example and responsibility of its members from the local community to the federation, on an uncompromising struggle for the implementation of these tasks.

Yugoslavia's SUBNOR will also in the period to come commit itself comprehensively to the creative nurturing and developing of revolutionary traditions. To this end there will be particular insistence on developing and expanding cooperation with the Socialist Youth Federation and other social organizations which rally young people. The veterans' organization will also, as decided, endorse all efforts of society aimed at ethical values of our revolutionary past finding their right place in all the syllabuses of educational institutions.

The congress conclusions require the organizations and the membership to encourage even more the scientific treatment of events and personalities from our revolutionary past, the collecting and compilation of memorial material as well as the publication of anthologies, chronicles and other publications dealing with the national liberation war and the socialist revolution. This also implies special social and political responsibility not only of the authors of such works but also of the publishing councils, editorial boards, reviewers and work organizations which publish them.

At this congress Yugoslavia's SUBNOR also assumed the obligation [word indistinct] to discuss the social and material position of the participants in the national liberation war, military invalids and families of fighters killed and to initiate measures for its promotion in line with the socioeconomic development and material possibilities.

In agreeing on international cooperation the veterans decided that full attention be paid to developing relations with national veterans' organizations in particular in neighboring, nonaligned and former allied countries of World War II. In line with the socialization of international activity, particular significance in [word indistinct] will be played by republican and provincial SUBNOR committees, the congress conclusions say.

Congress Ends 20 June

LD202112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1245 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- The two-day work of the Ninth Congress of the Federation of Veterans' Association of Yugoslavia [SUBNOR] ended at 1300 by adopting the congress documents, new statute and conclusions on the future tasks, amid the signing of the song "Comrade Tito, We Swear to You." Congress delegates approved the election of the new federal and control committees.

In the course of the 2-day work more than 40 delegates and guests took part in the debate. As was the case during the earlier congresses the delegates spoke openly and specifically about many questions concerning our social and economic development and the activity of the veterans' organization. The highest gathering of Yugoslav veterans agreed the SUBNOR members should be even more involved in all aspects of our political, social and economic life.

Yugoslav veterans raised their voice against the Israeli aggression against Lebanon by adopting a separate resolution on the subject.

The final report at the end of the work of the congress was submitted by Vlado Scekic.

New Officers Elected

LD202136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1307 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- After the conclusion of the work of the Ninth Congress of the veterans' organizations, a constituting session of the new federal council of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia [SUBNOR] was held. Members of the federal council elected the federal council consisting of 23 members, its president and secretary, commissions and delegates of the committee to bodies and institutions of the federation.

Vladimir Soekic was elected president of the SUBNOR federal council with a 1-year term of office, and Jovko Jovkovski was elected secretary of the presidium with a 2-year mandate.

DALJEVIC VISITS PODUJEVO, KURSUMLIJA 18 JUNE

LD181034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0736 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Podujevo, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, visited Podujevo and Kursumlija today and held talks with the municipal committee for all-people's defense and social self-protection on the current political and security situation, the activity of league of communists organs in the implementation of the LCY Central Committee's political platform and defense and security cooperation between the two neighboring municipalities. The talks were attended by Zoran Matkovic, executive secretary of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium; Bajram Gasi, executive secretary of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium; and Svetislav Dolsevic, member of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium.

Daljevic, Matkovic and Gasi also visited the Luza[illegible] local community in Podujevo and the Kopaonik work organization in Kursumlija.

STAMBOLIC SENDS MESSAGE ON LEBANON TO REAGAN

LD201328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1302 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 20 June (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, sent a message to Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, in connection with the latest development of the situation in Lebanon.

KOSOVO PROBLEM DISCUSSED IN VARIOUS FORUMS

LCS: Decisive Effort Needed

LD172208 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 17 (TANJUG) -- Major results have to date been achieved in consolidating the [word indistinct] situation in the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia. However, a decisive battle is necessary against various negative and anti-selfmanagement phenomena, phenomena which cause dissatisfaction among the working people and other citizens and unfavourably affect the political and security situation in society, it was set out today, Thursday, at a joint session of the League of Communists of Serbia Presidency and the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

The joint session was devoted to the political and security situation in Serbia, with special reference to the situation in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Note was made of the intensified activity of enemy and anti-selfmanagement forces which want to use the existing difficulties for destabilizing the social-political system.

The above is primarily reflected in nationalism growing stronger in all environments and in attempts of publicly manifesting various anti-socialist and anti-communist ideologies.

The efforts to date of the League of Communists of Kosovo and other forces have produced positive results. But, it is evident that the enemy in Kosovo is adjusting its activity to the new conditions. Reckoning on nationalist and chauvinist grounds are causing the concern, uneasiness and insecurity of the working people of Kosovo and, also, beyond. This requires all measures to be taken for ensuring a secure life and work for all nations and nationalities in Kosovo. A greater effectiveness of all social forces and of the state and other competent organs on the territory of Kosovo is necessary, it was set out at the joint session.

TANJUG Accuses Albania

LD171236 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1122 GMT 17 Jun 82

["Along The Pathways of Bad Neighborliness" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jun (TANJUG) -- Albania has continued to foment irredentist appetites in Kosovo, interfere in the internal affairs of [words indistinct] and spread calumny about the situation of Albanians in Kosovo. This was confirmed by the recent ninth congress of Albanian trade unions, at which the "Yugoslav, and in particular the Serbian leadership" was accused of "brutal attacks" on the national culture of Albanians in Kosovo and of discrimination against Albanian workers who are allegedly "left jobless."

Tomorrow's RAD, the Yugoslav trade federation newspaper, comments on the report by Rita Marko, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions. The commentary says that Rita and his bosses are shedding crocodile tears over the "rights of their brethern" who live in Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro. They "forget", meanwhile, that members of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia are taught in their mother tongue, have a university with 10 departments and 7 colleges, an academy of science, their own literature and art....

If only, RAD adds, workers and the nation and nationalities of Albania enjoyed all those national and human rights that Albanians enjoy in Yugoslavia. Nor is there any sense in Tirana's complaint that the Yugoslav leadership is unable to "review and calm the situation cooly." The LCY platform on Kosovo is the best refutation of that falsehood, for it cannot be deceived by irredentist provocations and advocates the brotherhood and unity of all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

RAD expresses doubt about Albania's real intention of contributing to peace and security in the Balkans, given that it foments irredentist appetites directed against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Yugoslavia.

## SAWP: Enemy Underrated

LD151602 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Pristina, 15 Jun (TANJUG) -- At their session today, which was chaired by Azem Vlasi, the delegates of the provincial conference of the Kosovo SAWP discussed sociopolitical activity and approved the draft report on the work of the provincial conference, its organs and activity of the past 4 years.

In the introductory report by Islmailj Mikulovci, member of the presidium of the provincial conference, and the discussion, in which Enver Berisa, Desimir Jovanovic and Musa Beka took part, it was stressed that during this period many contradictions, problems and difficulties had been manifested in Kosovo. The Socialist Alliance's special commitment to overcome them had been called for, but this sociopolitical organization did not measure up to its role, responsibility and tasks.

The strong escalation of enemy counterrevolutionary activity by Albanian nationalism, chauvinism and irredentism has shown that from the cadre and action point of view the Socialist Alliance was not adequately organized and prepared to operate in crisis situations and fulfill its role in these and similar conditions in general, said Mikulovci, adding that there had been a considerable number of shortcomings in its activity. First and foremost, the Socialist Alliance's influence among the masses was inadequate. Nor did the alliance bring up questions of vital interest to the working people and citizens. In the main, the forum verbalism, and pointless discussions predominated in its work, while attention was paid to the form of proposed conclusions and stands and not to their realization, and the actions, such as they were, stopped half way, said Mukulovci.

In assessing the political situation, the situation of intranational relations and self-management relations in specific environments unrealistic assessments were often made and enemy nationalistic activity was underrated. Instead of going for action, mobility and concrete activity (?we were satisfied) with information provided by the inner organs of the province. Things were hushed up because the enemy was underrated and tolerated. In the meantime the process of indoctrination of the young people was intensified and proceeded unhindered. The consequence of all this, said Mikulovci, is that sufficient scope has been created for enemy activity in virtually all areas, especially in the fields of education, schooling and culture.

In conclusion, Azem Vlasi, president of the presidium of the provincial conference, noted that we have to operate and react to many problems and developments. Unfortunately, the Socialist Alliance's actions does not yet meet the requirements of the situations in all environments. The Socialist Alliance is still on the periphery of events and its role, especially in urban environments. It proffers criticism and points out mistakes, but it still does not take concrete action for the solution of problems, said Vlasi.

That is why the next session of the provincial conference's newly elected delegates, due to be held 23 June, will lay down the tasks and directions of action for all forms of activity by all elements in the front of organized socialist forces in the provinces, on the basis of a critical review of its past activity, role and responsibility.

## Aktiv: Urges 'Togetherness'

LD151716 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Podujevo, 15 Jun (TANJUG) -- The meeting of the Political Aktiv of Podujevo in which Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee, participated, noted that the political security situation in this municipality grows more stable from day to day but that there is still quite a lot of daubing of enemy slogans and other aspects of enemy activity.

Particular reference was made to the need for ideopolitical differentiation and concrete commitment to day-by-day actions of the League of Communists. It also noted that the municipal economy is fairly complex because it faces numerous difficulties of an objective nature but also many subjective weaknesses.

Particularly stressed was the need for more concrete actions to halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and to restore intranational trust.

Taking part in the discussion, Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee, first stressed that there are quite a lot of elements on the basis of which it can be concluded that the political situation is far more favorable than at the beginning of the year but that it is still far from what we would like it and want it to be. Sukrija, therefore, warned of the need for a very specific struggle aimed at further exposing enemy forces and their slogans. The specific nature of the struggle, he said, should be reflected primarily in joint work by members of all nations and nationalities and not only at the place of work but also in the family, at celebrations and in mourning. Albanians should set an example in this and it is their historical obligation to create the conditions for equitable, free and joint life of Serbs, Montenegrins and members of all other nations and nationalities with the Albanian nationality. Without such togetherness, Sukrija stressed, there can be no happiness for Albanians either.

Ali Sukrija also dealt with the treatment of past events by some historians and theoreticians. He pointed out that attempts by some of them to present one nation as more industrious than another is grist to the mill of the enemies who are sowing hatred and dissent among our nations and nationalities. We must, Sukrija added, also fight at the same time against such tendencies and for common goals, for togetherness and for a happier life for everyone in our equitable socialist self-managing community.

## Delegate Observes 'Anxiety'

LD171930 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1518 GMT 17 Jun 82

["Question by Delegate Batric Jovamic in the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly: -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jun (TANJUG) -- The causes and consequences of last year's fifth column rebellion in Kosovo were discussed in this chamber a little over a year ago. Particular attention was paid to the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, which has been going on for 1 and 1/2 decades now. Since then the need to adopt effective measures to put a stop as early as possible to the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo has been raised at the session of the LCY Central Committee and other League of Communists forums and at numerous smaller and wider meetings. The most responsible comrades in Kosovo have repeatedly condemned the pressures on Serbs and Montenegrins, describing those who exert these pressures as outcasts of the Albanian people and urging the people to boycott them and so forth. And yet pressures continue and emigration due to various forms of violence has not ceased. This kind of situation is untenable and intolerable. At the recent Eighth Congress of the Montenegro League of Communists, the then president of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee said the following among other things, in his report:

"Particular sensitivity and anxiety have been caused by the [word indistinct] chauvinist attacks and pressures whose aim is to make the Serbs and Montenegrins emigrate from Kosovo, because this has a serious effect on intranational relations and unity in our socialist community. Much more resolute measures are needed to put an end to such dangerous chauvinist actions of Albanian irredentists."

A few days ago I visited my home area, in the municipality of Kolasin in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro. I must tell you, comrades, that the people there are extremely worried and indignant, as well as unanimous in their demand that the pressures exerted to force Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate from Kosovo must be prevented immediately by all constitutional and legal means.

My question reads: What does the Federal Executive Council intend to do within its constitutional and legal powers to put an immediate end to all the forms of pressure aimed at making Serbs and Montenegrins emigrate from Kosovo and to ensure in Kosovo, immediately and permanently, all the conditions needed for completely secure, free and peaceful life and work of all the inhabitants of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo -- Serbs, Montenegrins, Albanians, Muslims, Turks, Roms and all others -- that will ensure for all the citizens of Kosovo the rights and freedoms guaranteed in the SFRY Constitution.

A reply to the question put by Delegate Batric Jovanovic will be given at the next session of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE, SEND MESSAGES ON MIDDLE EAST

Syria to Stambolic: 'Gratitude'

LD171248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1223 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jun (TANJUG) -- President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria has sent a message to Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, in reply to the presidency's recent message relating to the situation which has arisen in the Middle East as a result of Israeli aggression against Lebanon. The message contains Syrian assessments of the latest development of events in the Middle East. It expresses gratitude and gives credit to Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav peoples for their decisive condemnation of the Israeli aggression and their support and solidarity with the Arab peoples in their just struggle to halt this aggression.

'Arafat to SFRY: 'Gratitude'

LD200822 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0707 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, sent a message to the SFRY Presidency. The message concerns the latest situation created by the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and deals with the difficult situation in which the Palestinian people and its liberation organization find themselves. 'Arafat also expressed gratitude for Yugoslavia's solidarity and support.

To 'Arafat: 'Resolute Support'

LD201454 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1328 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency today held a session chaired by President Petar Stambolic.

The session examined the latest development of the situation in Lebanon as well as the message sent to the SRFY Presidency in this connection by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO.

In its reply to Yasir 'Arafat, the presidency expressed its conviction about Yugoslavia's resolute support for the struggle of the Palestinian people and for the PLO as its only legitimate representative, as well as about the continuation of material aid.

CALOVSKI LEADS SFRY GROUP AT NONALIGNED MEETING

AU171038 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1735 GMT 15 Jun 82

["Pool" item]

[Excerpt] La Valetta, 15 Jun (TANJUG) -- Each step that Malta took during the last 10 years to shed the fetters of post-colonial slavery and to take the place that belongs to it as a sovereign and independent state was encountered by sharp resistance by a good part of the monopolized mass media, Maltese Deputy Prime Minister Wistin Abela said in his speech on the opening of the sixth meeting of the Inter-Governmental Council for Cooperation Among the Nonaligned in the Information Sphere.

Delegations from 19 nonaligned countries and representatives of the nonaligned news agencies pool, non-aligned broadcasting organizations and UNESCO are attending the meeting. The Yugoslav delegation is headed by Federal Executive Council member and Federal Information Secretary Mitko Calovski.

FOREIGN SECRETARY MOJSOV VISITS BANGLADESH

LD180948 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0910 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, June 18 (TANJUG) -- Bangladesh ministerial council president [title as received], Hussain Mohammad Ershad on Thursday received Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov.

During the meeting the two sides discussed the promotion of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Bangladesh -- two friendly and non-aligned countries. Views were also exchanged on the second special General Assembly session on disarmament, other topical international problems and activities of non-aligned countries.

AMBASSADOR BEGIC HOLDS TALKS IN POLAND

LD172144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1604 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Jun (TANJUG) -- Juhidin Begic, Yugoslav ambassador to the People's Republic of Poland, held talks today with Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. During the meeting a broad exchange of views was carried out on the current sociopolitical development in the two countries and on the activity of the LCY and PZPR. A positive assessment was made of the development of Yugoslav-Polish relations and cooperation, the achievements of which confirm the mutual interest in a possibility of their further promotion.

DEFENSE SECRETARY MAMULA VISITS PANCEVO

LD211840 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1446 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jun (TANJUG) -- Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, was in Pancevo today where, accompanied by Lt Col Gen Milan Bjelogrlic, commander of the Belgrade military district, he visited the Mdaden Bratic unit and the UTVA composite organization of associated labor.

While touring the unit and talking with its officers, Admiral Mamula acquainted himself with the method and results of this modern unit's combat training. He showed particular interest in the process of training, the standard of living and measures being taken in connection with economic stabilization. In the UTVA industry Adm Mamula, accompanied by Dusan Visnjic, member of the Vojvodina Executive Council, Stevan Kolarski, president of the Pancevo Municipal Assembly, and associates, toured the organization's work areas and had talks with representatives of the collective. Kolarski briefed Adm Mamula on Pancevo region's medium term development plan while Branko Stampic, chairman of the UTVA management board, informed Federal Secretary Admiral Mamula and his associates about business activity to date and about the development program of this large work organization in southern Banat.

## FRENCH SOCIALIST GROUP TO ATTEND LCY CONGRESS

AU221110 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jun 82 p 11

[Text] Dusan Popovski, Yugoslav ambassador in Paris, has called on (Jacques Intsinguer), national secretary for International Relations of the French Socialist Party. They discussed the increasingly broader and successful cooperation between the French Socialists and the LCY, as well as the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress. The delegation of the French Socialist Party to the congress will be led by (Paul Kiles), member of the party's executive bureau, while (Jacques Intsinguer) will also be in the delegation.

## BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO BULGARIAN FRONT MEETING -- A delegation of the SAWPY Federal Conference left for Sofia today at the invitation of Bulgaria's Otechestven Front National Council. The delegation is led by Zora Tomic, member of the Presidium of the Federal Conference. The delegation will attend the ninth congress of the Bulgarian Otechestven Front. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0822 GMT 20 Jun 82 LD]

OIL TALKS WITH IRAN -- A delegation of the petrochemical industry of Iran, headed by Deputy Minister of the Oil Industry Mostafa Taheri, left Yugoslavia today after a visit to work organizations of the Yugoslav petrochemical, oil and mechanical engineering industries. During the closing talks between Deputy Chairman of the Yugoslav Committee for Energy and Industry David Dasic and Deputy Minister Taheri, it was decided for representatives of the two countries to meet more frequently to examine possibilities for the participation of Yugoslav engineering organizations in the construction, expansion and reconstruction of oil and petrochemical industry facilities in Iran. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1642 GMT 21 Jun 82 LD]

MONTENEGRO TU CONGRESS -- Titograd, 21 Jun (TANJUG) -- At today's council of Montenegrin Federation of Trade Unions session it was decided that the seventh congress of the Montenegrin Federation of Trade Unions would be held on 18-19 October 1982. Monojlo Mrdak, Radomir Rakocevic and Milos Jankovic were elected members of the presidium of the council today. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 21 Jun 82 LD]

MACEDONIAN RESERVE OFFICERS -- Skopje, 21 Jun (TANJUG) -- At an electoral session of the Republic Conference of the Federation of Reserve Officers of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia today Dragi Argirovski, a prominent sociopolitical worker and Skopje television editor, was elected president of the conference, with a 1-year mandate. Ruse Mancevski was elected secretary. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1118 GMT 21 Jun 82 LD]

SOVIET COMMODITY EXCHANGE -- The session of the Yugoslav -Soviet mixed commission for commodity exchange ended in Belgrade today. Questions of the goods lists for commodity exchange this year were discussed. It was noted that commodity exchange is proceeding favorably. Tasks for the next period were also agreed. The protocol on the commission session was signed by Borivoje [name indistinct], under secretary at the federal secretariat for foreign trade, and Mikhail Georgiyevich Loshakov, member of the collegium of the Foreign Trade Ministry of the Soviet Union. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 21 Jun 82 LD]